INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

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19 AUG 1931

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 195— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 19, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public. 110

"If Governments Goad Us We Shall Take The Defensive"
— *Gandhiji*

Mahatmaji On How & Why Authorities Broke Truce.

REFUSES TO SHARE MALAVIYAJI'S OPTIMISM YET ANXIOUS TO GET JUSTICE "SOMEHOW OR OTHER"

"NO DESIRE TO HUMILIATE OR EMBARRASS GOVERNMENT."

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with the latest statement made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"I have read Pandit Malaviya's message. Whilst what he says about the immediate demand is substantially true, I am unable to share his optimism. It is perfectly correct for Pandit Malaviya to say that the issue has been narrowed down to one single matter.

It is so narrowed only for the purpose of enabling me to sail for England, but there is no doubt that underlying the issue there is a big principle which the Government has to face. In my opinion, that principle is an integral part of the settlement, namely that between the people and the Government the Congress is an intermediary.

If that fact is not recognized, the settlement is a nullity, and I fear that it is because the Government do not wish to recognize this natural consequence of the settlement that Government has broken on the Bardoli matter. Whether relief is granted through a board of arbitration or an impartial acceptable inquiry I do not mind. There is not the slightest desire to humiliate or embarrass the Government or anybody. The only desire is to get justice, somehow or other. Let it be after the Government's manner but it must be so just that it would be acknowledged as such by those who are striving for it."—A.P.

NO WAR PREPAREDNESS BUT HONOURABLY CARRYING OUT DELHI PACT.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Interviewed in connection with a press report that the Congress was fast preparing for war, that instructions had been sent out to various Congress officials not to obey the orders of the Government calculated to prevent them from enjoying or exercising their lawful rights as regards picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops, that word had been sent round to the peasants of Kaira and Surat Districts asking them not to pay land revenue more than they could afford, and to face the consequences and that the Congress Secretary at Allahabad had been empowered to issue instructions to Kisan leaders of the U. P. to resist all measures of repression by zemindars or Government servants.

Gandhiji said: "This is a deliberate lie. No such instructions have been issued to anybody. Not only that, instructions have been issued all over the country that the Delhi Pact should be carried out and that nobody should disobey any Government order without the permission of the headquarters. I know that the Congress Working Committee is anxious to carry out the Delhi Pact honourably, but if provincial Governments goad us we shall have to take the defensive. I have gathered ample evidence to prove that goading has already begun."

Enquiries made in Gandhi's camp show that although no preparations for war are being made, the prospects of a rapprochement enabling Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Round Table Conference are not considered very bright.

CONGRESS DECISION WELCOMED.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujerat Youth League held at Baroda yesterday a resolution was passed welcoming the decision of the Congress and that youths of Gujerat would stand by Congress if war was declared.—A. P.

"BONA FIDES" OF GANDHIJI INVOLVED SAYS JAWAHARLAL

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Allahabad last night.

In an interview to Press representatives at Anand Bhawan this morning Pandit Jawaharlal said:

"The correspondence published by Government is not complete, especially regarding the United Provinces only two telegrams have been published and these do not give the facts. It has been the contention that there have been numerous breaches of the terms of the Settlement on the part of the Government of the United Provinces. The question, however, which was in the forefront in Bombay was that of Bardoli. This involved a clear breach of the undertaking given to Mahatma Gandhi. However much the Working Committee was prepared to put up with unpalatable facts, **it could not give in on a matter of vital principle involving the 'bona fides' of Gandhiji and his assurances given to the cultivators of Bardoli. The question, therefore, is not a petty issue relating to Bardoli, but one of principle and one which showed us the mentality of Government.** I cannot say what will happen in the immediate future. The Working Committee has made the position of the Congress quite clear. The next move lies with the Government. If they accept the contention of the Congress and are prepared to remove the obstacles in our way, the Committee is certainly prepared to reconsider the position but there can be no reconsideration so long as the obstacles are not removed.

IF GOVT. IS RIGHT.

Although Mahatma Gandhi had stressed that where there was difference of interpretation the matter should be impartially judged, it is obvious that the way out of the impasse has been rejected. Government claim to be the sole judge and if they are to be sole arbiters there is no necessity for the Delhi Agreement. They might very well have said that they would do what is right and proper. The decision of the Working Committee has nothing to do with the communal situation or the various incidents that happened in Bombay recently. I do not wish to give details as Mahatma Gandhi is the recognised spokesman of the Congress in these matters, and I have no doubt that he will explain fully the present attitude and the future policy of the Congress.

CHANGE UNLIKELY.

I think it unlikely that Government will remove the obstacles and enable Mahatma Gandhi to go to London. In regard not only to Bardoli but to the interpretation of all doubtful or disputed terms of the Settlement we have claimed that an impartial Tribunal or a Committee should decide the question. What this Tribunal or Committee should consist of has not been considered, as the principle

(Continued on page 5.)

GANDHIJI WANTS ONLY JUSTICE

—:o:—

No Insistence On Arbitration Board

LETTER TO VICEROY

AHMEDABAD, August 18.

As pressing inquiries are being made regarding Mr. Gandhi's letter written to the Viceroy on August 14, after Mr. Gandhi had decided not to proceed to London, the letter is released for publication. The following is full text of the letter:—

"Events have moved so fast that I have not had time to acknowledge your very kind personal letter of the 31st July. I recognise the sincerity running through that communication, but the latest developments have made that letter past history and as I have said in my wire of the 13th instant, the sum total of all the circumstances betrays a fundamental difference of outlook between us.

VICEROY'S DECISION AFFECTED.

I can only give you my assurance that it was not without the greatest and most anxious deliberation that I came to the conclusion that in view of your decision, I could not, consistently with my obligations here, attend the Round Table Conference. But I was grieved when I heard that your decision was affected by the opinion ascribed to you, that I had insisted upon a Board of Arbitration and that I was trying to set myself up as the head of a parallel Government

WANTED ONLY JUSTICE.

As for a board of arbitration, it is true that I have claimed it as a matter of right, but if you recall our conversation, I never insistel upon it. On the contrary, I told you that so long as I got justice, to which I was entitled I would be quite satisfied. You will agree that this is wholly different from insisting on a board of arbitration.

As to the alleged parallel Government, I thought I had dispelled the illusion when, in reply to a jocular remark by you, I had told you that I did not claim to be a district officer, but that my co-workers and I had acted as voluntary Patels, or village headmen, and that too, with the consent and knowledge of district officials. I should, therefore, be sorry if these two opinions which, I submit, were erroneous, had affected your decision.

DOES TRUCE END?

The purpose, however, of writing this letter is to inquire whether you regard the settlement as now at an end or whether it is to be still continued. In spite of the abstention of the Congress from participation in the Round Table Conference, the Working Committee arrived at the following decision this morning:—

"In view of the resolution relating to Congress non-participation in the Round Table Conference passed by the Working Committee on August 13th, the Committee desires to make it clear that this resolution should not be construed as ending the Delhi Settlement. The Committee therefore advises Congress organisations and all Congressmen to continue to comply until further instructions with the terms of the settlement in so far as they are applicable to the Congress."

THERE MUST BE RECIPROCITY.

From this you will observe that the Working Committee of the Congress has no desire to embarrass the Government at the present juncture and that, therefore, it is prepared to continue honourably to work the settlement, but such working must depend upon a reciprocal attitude on the part of Provincial Governments, as I have told you so often through correspondence and in our conversations.

This reciprocity has been found to be progressively missing and information continues to be received at the office of the Working Committee of Government activity which can only be interpreted to be a token of the design to crush Congress workers and normal Congress activities. If, therefore, the settlement is to abide, I venture to think that early relief in the matter of complaints already filed is necessary. More, as I have already said, are coming and co-workers are insistent that if relief is not had in time, they should at least get permission to adopt defensive measures. May I request an early reply?"—A.P.

HEROIC BATTLE WITH SIX DACOITS

—:o:—

Postal Clerk Killed.

HIS WIFE CAPTURES CULPRITS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, August 18.

The Postal Clerk of Lala Musa was killed in a battle with dacoits. While the clerk was sleeping, six armed dacoits entered the premises. The clerk woke up and at once grapple with the bandits.

He caught hold of one, but the others rushed at him and fatally wounded him.

The wife of the clerk also bravely fought the dacoits and succeeded in capturing one. Her cries collected people in the neighbourhood. Three dacoits were arrested, while the rest escaped.

LORD IRWIN DENIES CANARD

Not A Negotiator In R. T. C, Deadlock

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Reuter is informed, on behalf of Lord Irwin, that there is no truth in the report that he is carrying on negotiations by cable with the object of securing of Mahatma Gandhiji's participation in the Round Table Conference.—Reuter

MALABAR MUSLIMS SUPPORT NATIONALIST PARTY

Communalist Activities Denounced.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, August 14.

A vigorous protest against the hooliganism perpetrated at the Jinnah Hall was recorded by the Young Moslems of Calicut at a meeting held last night in the local "Servants of Islam" hall. Mr. K. Ahmed, a journalist, presided and several spirited speeches were made denouncing the attitude and activities of the Shaukat Ali party as injurious to Islam and the Motherland.

Several speakers strongly supported the Nationalist Muslim party's programme and principles. I have talked with the young men of the best Moslem families in Malabar and they expressed grief and indignation about the rowdyism exhibited at Jinnah Hall.

COSTLY R. T. C !

Nearly 8 Lakhs As India's Share

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly meets in Simla on the 3rd, 4th and 5th September. It is understood that among the items of expenditure for discussion are a sum of Rs. 7,92,000 for the Second Round Table Conference as the Government of India's share and Rs. 2,94,000 for the Special Tribunal for the Delhi Conspiracy Case, which is expected to last till about the end of the current year —A.P.

FLOODS IN BAKARGANJ DISTRICT.

BARISAL, Aug. 18.

The latest District to be affected by the present floods is Bakarganj. The District Board and Municipal roads are already under water and much damage has been done to standing crops.—A.P.

RAID ON SHANGHAI COMMUNIST CENTRE.

—:o:—

Second In Importance To Arcos Raid

AUTHORITIES VERY NERVOUS

LONDON, August 18.

Shanghai.—Revolution, bloodshed and chaos throughout the Far East has probably been averted by the prompt action of the authorities of the international settlement this morning in raiding communist propaganda centre covering the whole of Asia and Pacific.

The raid is described as "unquestionably only second in importance to the raid on Arcos in London in 1926, which led to the severance of Russo-British diplomatic relations.

The centre is said to have been in direct touch with subversive organisations throughout the Far East and Burma and to have attempted to establish contact with Indian Trade Union Movement.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN LEAVES FOR HANWORTH

LONDON, August 18.

Graf Zeppelin is enroute to Hanworth, London from Friedrichshafen.—Reuter.

VICEROY EN ROUTE TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy is at Ranchi to-day, and is due to arrive in Calcutta at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.—A.P.

RAY OF HOPE AT SIMLA

—:o:—

Negotiations With Gandhiji Still Going On

DECISION IN A DAY OR TWO

INQUIRY BY A HIGH COURT JUDGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 18.

Meetings of Viceroy's Executive Council are becoming a daily feature and to the question whether Gandhiji is proceeding to London there is only one response in usually well-informed circles of Simla, and that is "let Bombay Government answer."

Lord Willingdon is away on tour in Calcutta and Sir James Crerar, who took part in last evening's meeting of members of the Executive Council, had suddenly to leave for Calcutta to confer with His Excellency there.

What could be the reason? Has anything serious happened? Or else why should such a busy person as Sir James leave the headquarters and arrange to be absent from Simla for eight days? The impression is that the Home Member might have gone to discuss with the Viceroy on certain delicate matters connected with Gandhiji's communications. At the same time Sir Fazli Hussain is now at Kandaghat for a change on grounds of health and it is not known when he will be returning to Simla.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.

Thus with the Viceroy, Home Member and Education Member out of headquarters, Sir George Rainy as the Vice-president of the Executive Council had been holding consultations with the four remaining colleagues. The frequency of these deliberations (which are held at Gorton Castle in the Secretariat Buildings) suggests that negotiations with Gandhiji intended to enable him to go to London are still proceeding.

I have definite information to the effect that telegrams are flying between Simla, Bombay Calcutta and even London all with the single idea of facilitating the Congress participation in the Round Table Conference.

The proceedings of the Executive Council are a closely guarded secret, but the frequency of the meetings and the prolonged nature thereof confirm the impression that the discussion are quite unanimous and yet not concluded.

Gandhiji himself has confirmed the report that he has modified his demand and the issue is now narrowed down to an enquiry by a High Court Judge, in all matters of dispute between the Government and the people.

DISPUTE ABOUT REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The Congress claiming as intermediary between the two demands acceptance of this as a condition of its participation in the Round Table Conference. But the disputes are mainly those, which in the past have been connected with Land Revenue collections in Gujerat. That being so the Bombay Government has to play a large part in deciding the question. Simla may be concerned with the higher question of policy, but the immediate authority is, of course, the Bombay Government.

Hence it is that the Bombay Government has to determine the issue on which Gandhiji's proceeding to London depends. Sir Ernest Hotson and his colleagues, according to private advices received here, have had several meetings and it is believed in well-informed circles here that Sir Ernest himself is disposed to view somewhat favourably the latest demand of Gandhiji. Further the decision does not rest with Sir Ernest alone but also with his colleagues.

EARLY FINAL DECISION.

These factors lend encouragement to the view that the Bombay Government will eventually agree to the principle of Gandhiji's demand. That being so the decision of the Bombay Government may be expected to be communicated to the Viceroy at Calcutta, where Sir James Crerar is arriving to-morrow for discussion.

The final decision may be taken by Lord Willingdon in a day or two.

But meanwhile the actual negotiation with Gandhiji will be conducted by Bombay Government. Within 8 hours must be known definitely the answer to the question, "Is Gandhiji going to London?" The position to-day can be summed up as there is a ray of hope." But the future will depend as much on how the correspondence between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be conducted as on the method of approach to the solution followed from Simla and Calcutta.

—:o:—

SIR JAMES CRERAR IN CALCUTTA

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Sir James Crerar, who left for Calcutta yesterday, will stay there for four days and arrive back in Simla on Monday.—A.P.

No Substance Behind Hindu-Muslim Discord

—:o:—

MR. JINNAH ON MAIN MUSLIM DEMANDS

Hopes Muslims Will Give Up Separate Electorates After Two Elections

NO POSSIBILITY OF COMMUNAL PARTIES IN NEW CONSTITUTION

In an exclusive interview which he gave to a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is at present in Bombay, once again discussed the communal question and particularly his 14 points in the light of the Working Committee's new formula for communal Settlement. Personally Mr. Jinnah would like joint electorates to be immediately introduced into the constitution, but it does not worry him very much even if separate electorates continue for some time if only to disarm the suspicion of the Muslim minority.

Asked to explain if there was any change in his attitude towards the communal question, Mr. Jinnah said:—

"You know I am leaving on the 5th of September, and as at present advised, I propose to practise in the Privy Council and will try my best to get into Parliament if I can. In these circumstances I am not likely to return to India for a considerable time. Therefore, in expressing my views I have no eye on any particular party in India. What I am really thinking, and have always thought, is that the interests of India are most paramount so far as I am concerned.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT ESSENTIAL

It is in that light that I have always emphasized that a settlement must be brought about between Hindus and Mussalmans of India, because without that, it is how admitted, on all hands by those who have any conception of the future of India that there is no hope for us.

MAJORITY, THE VITAL ISSUE

So far as Hindu-Muslim disunity is concerned, it seems to me when you examine it carefully that that is no substance in it. The first and most important point is not the question so much of separate or joint electorates but the majority of Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal. After all this is only a small majority of about 5 per cent in this is only a small majority in the Punjab and 4 per cent in the Bengal.

Speaking on the line of action taken by the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, he said "After a great deal of efforts in the Minorities Committee on behalf of the Muslim delegation an offer was made on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal according to population for Muslims, which was to my great surprise and regret summarily rejected by Dr. Moonje and other Hindu Members."

COMPARATIVE POSITIONS IN LEGISLATURES

Discussing the comparative positions of both the Communities in provincial and Central Legislatures. Mr. Jinnah added: "Hindus will have an overwhelming majority of not less than 70 per cent in all other provinces except the Punjab, Bengal, N. W. F. and Sind if separated and even conceding one third representa-

(Continued on page 8).

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WANTED—A MALE L.C.P.S. as HOUSE SURGEON for Hospital for women, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Starting salary Rs. 50 p.m. with bachelor quarters. Apply to Dr. CHAMANLAL MEHTA at the Hospital.
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A R5679

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WANTED—Applications are invited for the following:—(1) SIX MEN, experienced in propaganda work in the Provinces of Bombay, Punjab and U. P. in connection with the sale of Soft Coke. Pay offered Rs. 60/- to Rs. 80/- per month according to qualifications. (2) THREE LADIES, experienced in propaganda work in the Provinces of Bombay, Punjab and U. P. in connection with the sale of Soft Coke. Pay offered Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- per month according to qualifications. (3) SIXTEEN SERVANTS on a salary of Rs. 20/- per month each. Preference will be given to one experienced in canvassing and with a local knowledge of the Province and its Vernaculars and should be able to give practical demonstrations in burning Soft Coke. The servants should be thoroughly conversant with the lighting of Soft Coke. Travelling allowance according to Government Rules. Selected candidates will be on probation for six months, and if confirmed their services will be retained for about three years. Services terminable on one month's notice on either side. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and will be received up to 31st August, 1931. (Sd.) A. ORR. President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
A 3414

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
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NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of COAL ASHES on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1931.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500/- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the undersigned. Otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.

Church Gate.
17th August, 1931
3449

THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th August, to the 2nd September, 1931, both days inclusive.

BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD.
3450

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Rustom Building", 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1931, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1931.
3451

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for those whom it concerns that as from 15th August, 1931, I am and will continue to be the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Radhakisondas Fatichand and Co., Finance Brokers, 30, Nagdevi Street, Bombay and that hereafter Deomal Naraindas shall have no concern whatsoever in the said firm as the partnership between us have been dissolved as per above date.

(Sd.) FATICHAND RADHAKISONDAS.
R5680

Public Notices

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel are FORE SALE. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P.M. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1931, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each Tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
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3454

NOTICE OF FINAL GENERAL MEETING.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNG & WEAVING CO. LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

And to adopt a statement of accounts containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of the Company as required by Section 216(2) of the Indian Companies' Act.

And any other matter that the Liquidator may place before the Meeting.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1931.
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidator.
3380

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 725 of 1931.

KESHAVDEO RAMGOPAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SAGARMAL RAMPERSHAD and others ... Defendants.

To,
(1) Sagarmal Rampershad,
(2) Fatehchand Sagarmal,
(3) Nawalram Rampershad,
(4) Ramballabh Nawalram,
(5) Ramdeo Rampal, and
(6) Gopilal Totalal.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit for recovery of the sum of Rs. 14,540/- and Rs. 22,895-2-6 making together the sum of Rs. 37,435-2-6 and interest on the said sum of Rs. 22,895-2-6 and Rs. 6,000/- the amount of the two instalments mentioned in the Plaint at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of October, 1930, and the 9th day of March 1931 respectively, until judgment, costs and further interest and that the 16th day of September, 1931, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the suit.

And also take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence;

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of April, 1931.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 17th day of April 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3448

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The World's Wonder Sweet-Heart.
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS,
NANCY CARROLL
IN
"FOLLOW THRU"
All-Colour, Talking Musical Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Famous English Actor
SIR MARTIN JOHN HARVEY
In his First Talkie
"The Lyons Mail"
The Dramatic Story of a Silversmith condemned to death for another's crime.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Four Funniest Men in the World:
THE MARX BROS.
IN
THE COCOANUTS
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing. Two Hours of Fun Galore.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. SHAVAKSHAW PALLONJI BALIWALLA, of Bandra Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure (Cess redeemed on 16-10-1913), situate at Wadia Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 377 square yards or thereabouts (but described in the previous Conveyance, dated 10th of July, 1913, as admeasuring 358 square yards or thereabouts) and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's New No. A/13832 and New Survey No. 2/3394 and Cadastral Survey No. 345, Tardeo Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3846(4), Old Street No. 20, New Street No. 15 which said premises are known as Baliwalla Building and bounded, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Tribhuvandas Varjivandas but now of Khanbahadur Fakiruddin Mulla Motabhai, on or towards the West by the Wadia Street, on or towards the North by the property known as Hakimiya Mansion and on or towards the South by the property of Shapurji Pallonji Mistry.

Dated this 18th day of Aug., 1931

DAMKEWALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3455

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and Credits of RAHIM DHANJI, a Customs Dalal, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, last residing at Vile Parle, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

KULSUMBAI, widow of the deceased Rahim Dhanji, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,

The 12th day of August, 1931.

Messrs. N. PEEROZSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3447

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SAMUEL STREET, MANDVI (VADGADI).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 2272 of 1926 (Esmail Abdul Karim vs. Oomer Abdul Karim and others) and 3300 of 1925 (Joosub Haji Vali vs. Abdulla Haji Valli and others) and pursuant to directions contained in the Consent Decrees dated the 5th October, 1928, and 8th December, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Samuel Street, admeasuring about 73 square yards, but according to Cadastral Survey Register admeasuring about 89 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1593, formerly Street Nos. 99-103 now Street No. 207 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to Jumma Masjid, on the South by the properties of Lalji Godoo and Surji Godoo, on the East by a Sweeper's passage and on the West by Samuel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC MAIN STAIRCASE PILLAR, BRONZE FIGURES, WITH CUT GLASS GLOBES, GILT BRACKETS, PLAFONIERS AND OTHER BRONZE GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at their rooms:—

6 Brackets gilt each fitted for one light, style Empire, with globes.

1 Figure of "Fortune" in bronze with globe (crystal).

1 Figure of "Mercury" in bronze with globe (crystal).

1 Lantern hexagonal, gilt, fitted for four lights, complete.

3 Plafoniers, each fitted for one light, gilt, with cups in crystal.

Glass (crystal) for fittings.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Government Bunglow, Behind Crawford Market, Nearest to Sitaram Building, opp. "School of Art" of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture made to order, etc.

Property of one European Gentleman and others.

VORA & CO.

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BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, AUSTRIAN SAFE, COTTAGE PIANO, ICE BOX, PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 22nd August, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 96 Lamington Road near Tardeo Bridge, high class rich, teak and blackwood Drawing, Dining & Bed room Furniture including:—

Tapestry lined drawing room suit, marble top tables, dining tables, dining chairs, chesterfield sofa and chairs, hall cabinets, Single & Double Door Almyrah, Dressing Chest cabinets, Teapoys, sweet toned cottage Piano, Austrian Safe, Marelly Ceiling fans, Side board, wall clock, ward robe, silk door curtains, big looking glasses, Rich glass Plated and Crockeryware, etc., etc.

The above on view. Catalogues are printed. Property of a European Lady.

Terms: 25 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

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BHARATI BALAK

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K. S. VENKATRAMIER, B.A., presents
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MISS LEELA
and
MISS T. P. RAJALAKSHMI
supported by
K. B. VATHSAL, B.A.
and
P. V. RAO
in

SATI USHA SUNDARI

Direction & Story by
RAJA SANDOW
Photography by
G. G. GOGATE & V. J. BHAVE

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"LOVE"

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Directed by KANJIBHAI RATHOD.

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EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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DROWPADI VASTRAHARAN

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KRISHNAR/UNYUDDA

SATURDAY, 22nd August at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd August at 3-30 p.m.

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POSITION NOT IRRETRIEVABLE.

Pt. Kunzru's Appeal To Govt.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Comments on the decision of the All-India Congress Working Committee against Congress participation in the Round Table Conference, indicate that there is a section of Congressmen here who are disposed to hold that a situation which forced the Working Committee to decide against participation in the Conference was brought about deliberately by the "provincial Governments, as they did not like Congress participation in the Conference.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, interviewed, said:—

"Till the Congress Working Committee met, scarcely any one seriously doubted that Mr. Gandhi would attend the Round Table Conference. Even when it became known that the situation was serious, it was widely believed that a crisis would be averted. The final breakdown of the negotiations was a calamity that few people expected.

"The resolution of the Congress Working Committee and the press interview given by Mahatma Gandhi on the 13th August created the impression that the decision of the Congress not to participate in the Round Table Conference was due to the refusal of Government to appoint an impartial tribunal to consider questions arising out of the Delhi agreement of March last. Certain passages in the correspondent released the next day also produced the same impression. But a perusal of the entire correspondence leads one to the conclusion that the rupture took place on a much smaller issue. Mr. Gandhi did suggest to the Government of India the appointment of a permanent board of arbitration for the whole country more than once and also proposed the appointment of an impartial tribunal to the Governor of Bombay, but the present 'impasse' has been reached practically owing to the collection of arrears in the Bardoli taluka by the Bombay Government and not owing to the difference of opinion regarding the advisability of appointing an arbitral authority.

QUESTION OF REFUND.

"Even in respect of this matter the divergence is not as wide as was generally supposed. Mr. Gandhi's complaint was that the Collector of Surat had used coercive and repressive measures to force the poor villagers to pay the arrears due from them. He regarded this as "a breach of faith if not of the Settlement". Had Congressmen understood that the officials were free to use coercion for the realisation of arrears, they would not have helped Government in the realisation of the current dues. Mr. Gandhi accordingly demanded that Government should "refund monies thus collected and withdraw all attachment notices and stop further coercion and repression". The Governor of Bombay denied that the Governor could be charged with breach of faith or of the Settlement. He held that the Colector employed coercive processes only after waiting for some months and only in carefully selected cases and that the small extent to which attachment became necessary showed that many persons able to pay had not done so. He did not agree to refund the money already collected but with regard to the future has practically yielded to Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi has been informed "that in view of the special circumstances this year and in order to facilitate the working of the Settlement his Excellency in Council has decided not to adopt any further coercive measures for collection of arrears unless they remain unpaid at the time of the next instalment, that is, in January or February 1932".

"In spite of the lengthy correspondence that has been published we are not in possession of information which would enable us to pass a considered judgment on the questions of fact at issue beween Mr. Gandhi and the Government of Bombay, but it is clear that a settlement has been arrived at with regard to the future and that the difference of opinion between Mr. Gandhi and the Governor of Bombay is confined to the single question of refunding the arrears already realized from the villagers.

"Mr. Gandhi has referred to the telegram he received from Sir Malcolm Hailey as one of the reasons for not proceeding to England. Mr. Gandhi drew Sir Malcolm Hailey's attention to the reports he had received of the harassment of the tenants and asked for a clear enunciation of policy. Sir Malcolm Hailey doubted the accuracy of Mr. Gandhi's information but promised an immediate inquiry. As regards policy his Excellency informed Mr. Gandhi that "Government have prepared a provisional scheme for general adjustment of rents throughout the province to meet the fall in prices and this will be considered next week by a committee representing all parties in the Legislative Council". It is also known that the U. P. Government have appointed a committee to revise the present basis of rental and land revenue. It is, therefore, not easy to understand how Sir Malcolm Hailey's attitude contributes to the present deadlock.

"It will be nothing short of disaster if this disagreement on one point is allowed to stand in the way of amicable settlement of the great and urgent problem of India's future. All those who know Mr. Gandhi will feel certain that he has not arrived at his present decision without the most serious deliberations. He has a passion to serve those that are down and low, and considers it his sacred duty to stand up for the rights of the poor peasants of Gujarat, but the fight for Swaraj itself draws its motive force from the keen desire of all progressive Indians to create better conditions of life for the masses. I venture to think therefore that the best interests of India will not be advanced if the Congress refrains from taking part in the decision of issues which will decide the fate of the country, owing to disagreement with Government on matters which are comparatively of a minor character.

POSITION NOT IRRETRIEVABLE.

"The Government also must realize their responsibility. The finances of the Bombay Government would not have been ruined nor would they have lost all authority if they had not attempted to realize the arrears of land revenue immediately. Had they been more wisely guided the present crisis would not have been brought about. Whether their action is covered by the Delhi agreement or not, morally speaking they have rendered a serious disservice to the cause of peaceful progress in India. Lord Willingdon has unfortunately not been able to prevent them from making Bardoli once more a menace to the peace of the whole country. I still hope however that the position is not irretrievable. I cannot yet persuade myself to believe that Lord Willingdon and Mr. Gandhi will not be able to find a way out of the present difficulty. The consequence of a renewal of the conflict that was happily terminated in March last will be immeasurably more serious both to Government and society and the chances of success of the Round Table Conference might be completely wrecked. The statesmanship that brought about the Delhi agreement is needed once more and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will be forthcoming."—"Leader."

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INDECENT HASTE

Official Game Exposed

Under Capiton "Only Playing a Game" the "Daily Herald" of Lahore writes:—

The most deplorable feature in the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy and the various representatives of the Government with whom the Mahatma has been in communication is the telegram with which the Viceroy closes the whole matter by his refusal to recognise the validity of the reasons which have induced the Working Committee to withdraw from the Conference. It does not show a glimmer of appreciation of the principles that are in issue or the gravity of the decision which he is making. The decision and the manner in which it is conveyed are obviously the production of the Executive Council and are characteristic of the bureaucratic narrowness that makes it hopeless to expect that there can ever be any hope of a lasting understanding between the representatives of the Indian Nation and the British Government as long as the Civil Service stand as the barrier between them. Nothing is more significant than the haste with which the decision was made and conveyed. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who is a member of Lord Willingdon's Cabinet was on his way to Simla. He had telegraphed to the Viceroy offering to remain in Bombay and use his offices as a peace-maker. He was told that the issues raised required some time for consideration, so, after brieby interviewing Mahatmaji, he proceeded on his way to the Capital. He must have been considerably astonished on his arrival there to discover that the issues which he was told would take sometime for consideration had already been settled and that it was not thought worth while to wait 24 hours to enable him to express his views.

AGREEMENT, A FARCE.

In his telegram to the Viceroy Mahatma Gandhi puts the whole issue between himself and the local Governments concerned simply and lucidly. Their claim is, that matters arising out of a contract to which the Government is a party are to be decided by the latter alone and that their decision is to be final. This, as Mahatmaji says, is an impossible position for the Congress to accept. It is a position which nobody could be expected to accept. Lord Willingdon in his reply merely ignores the issue he is called upon to deal with. He tells Mahatma Gandhi that his misgivings are the results of a "misunderstanding of the policy of Government and the ground on which it rests," and repeats his assurance of his own personal interest in everything to do with the Settlement. This is mere evasion. What has to be faced is that here is a considered and documented case against the Local Governments of breaches of the Truce. Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Ernest Hotson may deny them. They may produce reasons in support of their denial. They may quote facts within their knowledge to reinforce their reasons. But the charges remain, until they are investigated by an independent and impartial tribunal. They cannot be decided by the party against whom the charges are made. That simply makes a farce of the Agreement. They cannot claim to dispose of the matter by asserting that these are matters which do not come within the purview of the Agreement. That again is a matter which they are not competent to decide. Sir Ernest Hotson arrogates to himself the right to decide that there have been no breaches of the Truce "on the information before him." To have accepted such a claim would have been to have surrendered the whole position achieved by the Settlement. So long as the Government claim to decide for themselves disputes which arise under the Agreement the Agreement itself has no authority and no existence.

THREE KATHIAWAR POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

Youth League Conference Preparation In Amreli

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Aug. 16.

Sjt. Fulchandbhai has issued a long statement about the Morvi Satyagraha and has replied to all the allegations, made by Dewan against the Satyagrahis. As expected the State is now going to allow constructive national work. He has given five specific instances of the excesses of police officials on the Satyagrahis and invites the attention of the public towards the complete silence of this in the Dewan's speech. The public which was eager to know all the details of the settlement, will now see the truth of the whole question.

The Jamsaheb has released three political prisoners even withdrawing the conditions imposed on them, which fact is a unique sign of the success of the boycott movement and will be an object lesson to other Kathiawar States.

The Kathiawar Youth Conference is to be held in Amreli. An appeal is already issued by the secretaries to the youths of Kathiawar for their wholehearted co-operation in making the Conference a success. The youths of Amreli, who sacrified the utmost in the recent National Movement, are doing men propaganda. As many new youth leagues have arisen, this Conference would be the centre from which guidance and direction would be given for the other youth leagues, which would indeed increase the health and strength of the young blood.

The states peoples week's activities are continued vigorously and Bhavnagar and Amreli are keen competitors in the work. The work is going on well at Rajkot, Porbander, Wadhwan City Dhrangadhra, Limbdi and other places. About 10,000 members are already enlisted and 50,000 signatures taken.

News of sales of foreign cloth is coming day by day. Jetpur and Bhavnagar are two important centres to be inspected. The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal will look to this at once.

The situation at Veraval is somewhat better. Mr. Williams is handling the situation well. It is for Nawabsaheb to execute prompt orders for necessary settlement. August 18 is to observed by Hindus of Bombay Presidency as "Veraval Day."

Sjt. Manilal Kothare is expected in Kathiawar in 3 or 4 days and everybody is eager to see him or to consult him for problems of Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra and Junagarh affairs, according to information, he is to reach Joravarnagar in a week.

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—:o:—

Indian Federation's decision—withdrawal of delegation from R. T. C.—Sequel to official breach of faith—disastrous possibilities of Non-participation—Congress Working Committee's decision—Responsibility of Round Table delgates—"Hirelings" and Representatives Episode from Corporation

(BY KRISTODAS.)

I referred in my last review to the unfortunate omission from the new Round Table Conference, London, of two representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, viz. Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Jamal Mahomed Saib. The Federation considered this question at its meeting held on the 11th instant, and, as was anticipated, they have, as a protest against the omission of Messrs. G. D. Birla and Jamal Mahomed Saib, decided to withdraw even Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas from the Round Table Conference. This means that the Indian commercial community will be without an official representative at the Round Table Conference, which may be considered as a disaster indeed. There are so many vitally important questions, like the safeguards, equality of trading rights, reservations, etc., that the absence of any businessman who would examine these questions from a nationalist standpoint is fraught with a grave peril to the position of Indian trade and industries, and even to the Financial Sawraj. Unfortunately, the action taken by the Government of India, which amounted to a breach of a promise, given by no less a person than the then Viceroy, placed the Federation in a very embarrassing and unfortunate situation. The question of non-participation in the Round Table Conference was, indeed, considered so momentous by them that they took hours to come to a decision regarding the withdrawal of their only representative from the same. As the Congress came out soon after with their unfortunate and disastrous decision, not to take part in the Round Table Conference, it has to be presumed that even though the Federation had come to another decision, or even though Government had nominated Messrs. G. D. Birla and Jamal Mahomed Saib, the Federation would not have been able to take part in the Round Table Conference. The question is whether there is still any hope that the Congress and the Federation will take part in the Round Table Conference, or whether the door is finally banged and closed to any further negotiations.

CONGRESS AND THE R.T.C.

The decision of the Working Committee of the Congress, not to take part in the R.T.C., has come with a shock to all those in this country and in England, who were keenly anxious for a peaceful settlement of the Indian problem, and who were hopeful that the next R. T. C. would be helpful in placing India on the basis of a Dominion. Even Mahatmaji admits that it has been a great blow to him to take the decision he has taken. The last R. T. C. did not, and could not, come to any final decision, because of the absence of the Congress and of a world-personality like Mahatmaji. With the nation's full confidence and trust in him, he would have brought about a great change at the R. T. C. and a settlement satisfactory to both England and India was not impossible. There are questions of tremendous importance, both political and economic, and the absence of Mahatmaji as also of the representative of the Federation will be none too helpful for a settlement on national lines. It is to be hoped that even now the door is not finally closed to further negotiations for a representation of the Congress at the R. T. C., and that Indian Liberal leaders and some of the friends of India in the Labour Party may still try their utmost to bring about a settlement, which may prevent the R. T. C. from becoming a failure and avert the danger of Civil Disobedience campaign in this country.

"HIRELINGS."

My friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, is usually very careful with regard to the words and the language he uses. I fear that he was rather hasty in his words at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation, when he used the word "hireling" about a colleague of his, and he implications he drew from it. That colleague of his is well able to take care of himself and I shall not take up his defence. What I am concerned with is the unfortunate inferences which could be drawn from Mr. Mehta's words to the effect that men representing any constituency, if they are paid for their services, may be called 'hirelings' and will not be in a position to be real and true representatives, and may be looked down upon with indifference amounting to contempt. This is doing injustice to the large body of men, who are paid servants of the institutions with which they are connected. Mr. Mehta forgets that a large number of Labour Party men in the House of Commons are connected with Trade Unions as Secretaries, or in some other capacity, and are paid for their labours. Are these men to forego all respect because of this connection? It is not uncommon in England or on the Continent for Secretaries and Managers of big Associations and Institutions to go as representative to International Conferences as also to several other Conferences. In fact, they are rather preferred to attend such Conferences, because of the intimate knowledge they have regarding the trade, business or work with which their institutions are particularly concerned. Are all these men to be dubbed as 'hirelings,' and treated according to the proverb, 'Give a dog a name and hang it.' They may be as good, as strong, as honest and as patriotic men as the others who may be attending such Conferences or even the Parliament. India has now begun to build up Indian Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Associations and Trade Unions, and if these Associations choose to send their Secretaries or Managers to attend the Assembly, Council, Municipality or any Conference, they should be taken for what they are, and the finger of contempt should not be pointed out at them, merely because they happen to be associated with such institution as whole time employees. Mr. Jamnadas, as a respected leader of labour, must have known that paid employees of any institution are as faithfully and as righteously discharging their duties as any one else, and that there is not much point in discriminating against them.

I referred in my last review to two Missions which were sent out recently by the British Government, to Egypt and the Far East. There was a third Mission called the Cotton Mission appointed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to assist the Economic Mission to the Far East in their enquiries, so far as related to cotton goods, and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase British trade in these goods.

The export trade of Great Britain with China is declining fast, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Export of Cotton Piece-Goods from Great Britain to China (including Honkong).

	Total	Grey	Bleached	Printed	Piece Dyed	Yarn Dyed
			linear yards.			
1909-13			Million			
(av.)	537.5	217.5	205.8	28.7	129.9	5.4
1924	320.6	38.9	144.3	28.4	105.5	3.5
1925	191.3	22.6	90.7	16.7	58.2	3.1
1926	193.9	22.6	92.5	9.8	66.4	2.6
1927	116.9	8.8	55.0	7.6	42.3	3.2
1928	205.1	23.6	93.4	10.6	73.5	4.0
1929	209.9	23.6	96.8	11.4	71.8	6.3
1930	§69.4	7.7	29.0	4.9	24.0	3.8

§Converted from square yards on the basis of the relation holding between square yardage and linear yardage in 1929.

China supplies her own yarns and cheaper kinds of grey cloth, while Japan is beating Lancashire out of China market in the staples such greys, white shirtings and sheetings, etc. It is interesting to learn that depite the credentials which the Mission had got and the recommendations from high quarters, they received a message a few days before arriving in Japan that the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association had met and decided that no member would show his mills to the visitors. This prevented the Mission from having any personal contact with the mills, though they tried through individual courtesy of some members to visit a few mills but even there they were hurried out. The following estimate the Mission has given of their impressions of Japan will be useful in this country as showing what are the particular factors which make for industrial as the political success of a people: "It was impossible during our stay in Japan to escape conviction that we wee witnessing in action a people with a driving power, apparently inspired with a unity of national thought and sentiment which has enabled them to surmount many crises as few other people could have done, and in addition possessing in unstinted measure imagination and courage, with possibly more than a touch of the gambler's belief in his luck." The Japanese organisation drew the admiration of the visitors who say that the Krupp and Stinnes interests in Germany, at their best, were perhaps the nearest analogy out there is this distinction, not only were they never so extensive, they certainly never were so intimately interlocked with the whole fabric of national life as are thsoe of the leading controlling interests in Japan.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO TRADE.

One particular thing which was observed by the Mission was the the whole of this guarantee would State assistance to trade. Thus they observe: "The extent to which the Japanese Government gives encouragement to industry and particularly to foreign trade is remarkable. It constantly supports banking operations; it lends money whenever it seems desirable, to all kinds of industry at a low rate of interest and it encourages the formation of export associations or guilds, whose operations it subsidises where necessary. Last year when the position of the cotton trade here was very critical the Imperial Bank and the cotton trade put forward definite suggestions to the Government of India for relief Similarly suggestions were put forward from Bengal for relief of Jute producers and there were proposals also for giving relief to wheat producers in the Punjab. Nothing came out of all these proposals and the Government of India declared that they could not support any of these proposals, as countries which had attempted such an assistance had burnt their fingers. The Trade Mission to Japan report that during the recent crisis over the surplus rice crop the Japanese Government, in spite of the serious difficulties in national finances, undertook not only to purchase several million bushels of rice but to encourage by low-interest loans the holding of another 15,000,000 bushels, and also to come to the rescue of the farmers by advancing £6 million at specially low rates of interest to enable them to tide over the season, to buy seed and fertilisers for this year's crop and for the improvement of arable lands and mulberry plantations. There is also another instance of such a genuine sympathy with the indigenous producers. This is with regard to the silk crisis regarding which the so-called Silk Compensation Law was put into operation. This Law guarantees to banks financing the raw silk industry the indemnification of a loss not exceeding £3 million within a period of five years, and as the anticipated loss on the last year's crop was £5 million it was almost certain that be required to tide the industry over its troubles.

RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF ECONOMY

The Government of India are at present faced with financial crisis and the first thing they did in the nature of retrenchment was to announce that they would appoint no more Indian Trade Commissioners at principal places in Europe and Africa as was determined upon. As against such a short-sighted measure of retrenchment, let us see what the Japanese Government did. The Department of Commerce and Industry, despite a wave of economy, succeeded in obtaining funds for the establishment of a Bureau of Foreign Trade, and this Bureau quickly got to work, for with its encouragement Trade Commissions were immediately despatched abroad under the auspices of the leading Chambers of Commerce or municipalities for the purpose of finding trade openings in countries in which Japan had not previously broken satisfactory ground. In this way South and East Africa, Egypt and the Near East, India, Russia, and Europe generally, Central and South America, Australia, the United States and Canada, have been covered since the spring of last year. In addition the Ministry of Commerce and Industry allotted last year £7,000 as travelling expenses to 13 inspectors with either technical or business experience to visit various countries to find trade openings, and of these, five were for the cotton textile trade. In the spring last year there was passed a Bill under which the Government on the advice of the responsible Minister will reimburse exporters to the amount of 70 per cent of losses incurred on shipments to certain specified and undeveloped markets. Direct aid to export trade has also been authorised by law. This takes two principal forms: (1) a subsidy to help in the formation of guilds or associations of manufacturers producing goods principally for export, and (2) a similar subsidy towards the formation of guilds of exporters.

COTTON AND INDIA

—:o:—

Khaddar And An Excluding Tariff

John W. Graham writes in the Manchester Guardian:—

The four articles which appeared last week on "Khaddar and the Cotton Trade" from the persuasive pen of Mr. C. F. Andrews, however excellent their spirit, are gravely misleading. They put the choice for India between foreign cloth and that which is home-spun and village-woven. This is given as the justification for the excluding tariff intended against Lancashire. But any Indian not wearing khaddar can and does turn to the Indian mills round Bombay and Gujerat, and would still do so if our Lancashire mill people were effectually starved out. These mills are now increasing in number as ours are closed. But they are not mentioned at all till the last article, where the only thing said about them is that foreign cloth will compel them to sell cheaper, and so compete with khaddar. It is thus clearly put that the tariff will raise the mill prices and make the poor poorer.

No doubt the restoration of the old village industry makes an emotional appeal, to which many in Lancashire will respond. It appeals to me. The production of the hom made cloth has no stronger supporter than I am. I have seen the dull, empty lives of the poor peasants, and I wish well to Mr. Gandhi in his crusade, and also to the Harcourt Butler college I saw at Cawnpore, and to other centres where the government has tried to teach the home arts. But it is unfair to hold this before our generous people as the cause of their unemployment, just as though there were no Indian mills, which, in fact, the tariff protects.

It is impossible not to remember recent history. The boycott and picketing were financed for many months by the mill owners; and when the Gandhi-Irwin peace was made four thousand paid "volunteers" in Bombay were turned off and rioted against their late employers. These employers have been more English than the English in all previous history. Their businesses, as they have told me, depended on peace and British protection. They became Nationalist when Mr. Gandhi declared against all foreign trade. He is now fulfilling their reasonable expectation.

If I am unjust or one-sided in putting these facts together it can be very simply tested. If Mr. Gandhi simply wishes to secure his khaddar against the competition of the mills, as is suggested in Mr. Andrew's fourth article, let him restore the Excise duty on Indian-made cloth to balance the Customs duty on foreign cloth. He will thus prevent the further industrialising of India which he loathes but promotes. This very just internal tax was taken off under Indian agitation some years ago. I heard much angry talk about this old Excise in India; but none of my student critics even knew that there was such a thing as a Customs duty. Such is Indian agitation. On the other hand, If Congress is requitting its political supporters it will not put on the Excise. Let khaddar stand on its own legs, and let patriotism and social conscience support it all they can. But to adopt "Swadeshi economics"—that is, Nationalist Protection—is no nobler than the same vulgar and dangerous selfishness we are so familiar with elsewhere. That it is becoming a part of Hindu religion makes it no better only harder to dislodge. Why does Mr. Andrews talk of "an indictment" by India against Lancashire for introducing manufactured cotton "under British rule?" He surely knows that it was nobody's fault; the Industrial Revolution was world-wide; and the change would have come under anybody's rule. It is terrifying, to think that a man who writes that without her foreign commerce India "would have flowed with milk and honey," and has no glimmering of the true nature of trade, should through his reputation as an Indian saint, seem likely to guide the economic policy of that great land.

DEFLATION HELPS CREDITORS

Advantage Of Multiple Standard

WASHINGTON, July 27.

George Shibley, Director of the Research Institute of Washington, D. C.; Member of United States Supreme Court Bar writes:

The last three weekly reports of the Federal Reserve Board for July 2, 7 and 15, proclaim the continuation of creditor class domination of mankind. That is, our United States Government's commission, the Federal Reserve Board, controlled in its policies by President Hoover, shows for the past three weeks a continuation of the decrease in the quantity of the people's medium of exchange, and a fall in the price level in 23 months of 28 per cent. (June Report of U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

During these past two years there should have been maintained by President Hoover a stable average of the wholesale prices of commodities, the price level. The quantity of money and bank credit in use in our Republic is wholly within the discretionary policy of President Hoover operating through the Federal Reserve Board.

Our stock of gold in this country provides a 40 per cent cover of gold for our paper money with a surplus of one-third of all the gold in the world. Our United States has taken that surplus one-third of the world's gold by forcing a dreadful deflation in the quantity of the people's medium of exchange in the gold-price countries. The European countries and other lands in the throes of increasing depression for the producing groups for two years, have been forced there by our Reactionist United States, in behalf of the Creditor Class. Each of the other gold-price countries are mistakenly on that standard now that our United States is misbehaving as they are doing as to gold, and are being forced to raise their bank rate and thus drive down the prices of their commodities to keep a diminishing quantity of gold as a 40 per cent cover for their paper money; and the constantly falling prices for commodities for two years have dreadfully injured their business interests, who in self-protection were forced to discharge more and more hands.

In our United States an index number of physical production is issued each month by our Federal Reserve Board, and that index showed for the 17th month of deflation by President Hoover a 35 per cent lessening of production in our United States, a loss in production for that one month of more than two billion dollars! For all of the countries on the Gold Standard and Silver Standard the total shrinkage in production for that one month must have been ten billion dollars!

DEFLATION BENEFITS CREDITORS.

This deflation by President Hoover is solely in behalf of the Creditor Class, whose campaign contributions have been a dominating influence in our United States Government during the last three administrations. Where such big and broad policies exist their source is known to observing statesmen. The present-day money war has not been equalled for brazenness on the part of our Reactionist Government!

But the European countries possess power among themselves to remedy in considerable degree the injustice and losses to their producing groups by our United States Government. They by their own action can restore their price level to 100, from 70 at present, and then stabilize their Multiple Standard—the index number that is based on a hundred or more commodity-prices, rather than on gold alone. There now exists the MANAGED GOLD STANDARD, of the dishonest type above described, in behalf of the Creditor Class.

In self-defence the European countries are being forced to the alternative of going to restored and STABLE MULTIPLE STANDARD, by the continuation of the dreadful DEFLATION POLICY of President Hoover. NO OTHER ROAD TO RELIEF IS OPEN TO THE HARD-PRESSED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES!

But now that there has come to mankind the ideal of the RESTORED and STABLE MULTIPLE STANDARD, to be kept stable year in and year out, with no cost for gold, the outlook is ideal!

And our United States whose Government has misbehaved, will be obliged to hold its stupendous hoard of practically worthless gold when, the League of Nations takes the lead in setting up the new and improved standard of prices, the STABLE MULTIPLE STANDARD. It is to be the outcome of the years and years of scientific hearing by the House Committee on Banking and Currency for the ideal STABLE MULTIPLE STANDARD, which now should be placed in use by the countries other than the United States.

INDIA CAN SUPPLY HER OWN SALT

—:o:—

Need For State Support .....

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In a leading article the 'Musalman' of Calcutta makes an observation in which there is nothing new but which requires to be repeatedly placed before our countrymen and which receives added weight in view of the insidious attempts made to divide Hindu and Muslim businessmen of India with the wedge of Anglo-Muslim trade entente which is rumoured to have the patronage of H. H. the Aga Khan. Says the 'Musalman':—

"There is, we believe, hardly any Indian who does not understand the value of the use of indigenous articles by Indians. It is needless to say that the use of the countrymade goods creates a demand for them and the creation of such a demand means the starting by our countrymen of new industries and the resuscitation of old ones"

CLOTH AND SALT.

By now this is known to every schoolboy and even the highest officers of the Crown in India have had to admit the legitimacy of Indian aspirations to be self-supporting at least in respect of what are called the necessities of life. Two articles of human consumption have been marked by the Indian National Congress for special attention viz. cloth and salt. On the other hand even an Anglo-Indian journal like the 'Times of India' had to join the general wish among Indians 'to see India making and supplying all the salt she needs' and had to admit that 'With the resources at her command it is little short of a scandal that she cannot do so now.' The irony of the situation is that the province of Deshbandhu Das and Dr. P. C. Roy, the province that gave birth to Swadeshi, has to consume foreign salt. India's salt problem virtually resolves itself into supplying the Bengal Market with fine white crushed salt to which Bengalis have been perforce accustomed for over a century. Bengal had a flousishing salt industry as that province had a flourishing textile industry. The history of both is equally tragic and the crushing of both the industries is a black chapter in the History of the East India Company.

HOW SALT INDUSTRY WAS CRUSHED

When the East India Company got possession of Bengal, they took over the Salt Industry for producing revenue. In 1832, however, the Company felt that it was easier to gather revenue by imposing duty on salt imported from Britain than to run the industry in India. Imports of salt steadily grew and by 1850 assumed a formidable figure. Cheshire was favoured by Parliament and Bengalee salt manufacturer was gradually squeezed out of existence. Thus Bengalees were forced to purchase British salt. Having got the Bengalees at their mercy, these manufacturers squeezed them at every available opportunity and began, further, to say that salt fit for the taste of Bengalees could not be manufactured in India. Even while making the abovementioned admission the "Times of India" did insinuate that protection to Indian salt manufacturers might force the Bengalees to consume salt much inferior to what they were for a century accustomed. The Special Calcutta Correspondent of the "Times of India" also tried to stress this point and further tried to support that Bengalees were not such fools as to allow their patriotism to be exploited for forcing them to buy inferior salt at higher rates. It was against these insinuations that Bengalee M.L.A.'s like Sir Abdur Rahim, K. C. Neogy and S. C. Mitra protested during the last budget session of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Mr. Neogy, in particular, hit the nail on the head when he protested against the charges of unpatriotism and overfastidiousness that were levelled against helpless Bengalees by interested parties.

SWADESHI SPIRIT

Though deeply felt, the helplessness could not be removed in a day. The Swadeshi spirit made slow progress and the difficulties encountered during the war accelerated the progress. During the year 1926 the Taxation Inquiry Committee recommended that measures ought to be taken to make India self-supporting in the matter of salt. The recommendation, however, did not get any attention from the Government of India who preferred the questionable advice of the Central Board of Revenue which was that the salt industry was not a basic industry of India. Government would not even refer the question of protection to Salt industry to the Tariff Board until the Legislative Assembly took up a strong attitude in 1929 and inflicted a heavy defeat on the Government on a token cut motion. It was in the course of the debate on that motion that Mr. Neogy roundly accused the Government of India of having prevented the growth of indigenous salt industry. The continued pressure forced the hands of the Government who at last referred the matter to the Tariff Board.

SALT LEGEND.

In the meanwhile, the legend that India could not make salt fit for the Bengal Market was being disproved. Aden as well as Okha brought salt to Calcutta and quickly secured market for it, (Spain, Germany and other countries also assailed the hitherto impregnable position of Britain). The foreign salt interests smelt danger in the growing Indian salt industry and began to adopt measures of cut-throat competition. From the ruling rate of 118 rupees per hundred maunds of salt during 1928, the rate was brought down even while the Tariff Board was deliberating to Rs. 65 and before the Tariff Board could issue their report the rate had been dropped to Rs. 53, with the result that with the private manufacturers even the Government concerns began to be seriously affected. The Tariff Board Report having reached Government in such circumstances (and the year 1930 ought not to be ignored), Government hastened to appoint a committee with Sir Chunilal Mehta as chairman to investigate into the possibilities of expanding the existing sources of supply of salt in India. The investigations of Sir Chunilal Committee entirely changed the whole aspect and Government had, though as an experimental measures, to take legislative action to theik the pernicious effect of the desperate insidious efforts of importers of foreign salt.

CHUNILAL COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

One sentence from Sir Chunilal Committee's Report will give the whole position in a nutshell. At Page 11 of that report it has been observed,

"We think there is no ground for assuming that, with imports from Aden, India cannot easily be made self-supporting in the matter of salt supply and that even the continent itself can, when areas suitable for salt manufacture, but at present lying idle are developed, supply all the crushed salt that Bengal needs." Here are figures which after all cannot admit of haziness. The Bengal Market requires 500,000 tons of crushed salt per annum and the Chunilal Committee find that almost immediately Indian sources alone can supply 370,000 tons and in a short period can supply 550,000 tons of crushed salt suitable to the Bengal market. A month ago the Indian salt manufacturers declared their production during the official year 1931-32 to amount to 88 per cent. of the Bengal Market requirements and added that within three years India could expect to be self-supporting in the matter of salt if only for that period the requisite and proper help was given by the State. Indians are expectantly looking to what help Sir George Schuster gives during the next Simla Session of the Assembly.

"ALEMBIC"
DRAKSHASAVA
FOR APPETITE AND VIGOUR

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sir C. V. Raman's Lecture on "Radiation". Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m.

To-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-55 p.m. gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—(South Indian selected music)—Narayan Iyer's violin solo.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Mirzapore" will ble closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL ETHICS:—This is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-day (Wednesday) evening in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists at 6 o'clock.

M. VAKIL'S LECTURE:—Mr. Maneklal Vakil, will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Socialism and Human Brotherhood." It is open to the public.

"RADIATION"

Sir C. V Raman's Lecture

:—Sir C. V. Raman. will deliver, under the auspices of the University of Bombay, the second, third and fourth of his lectures on "Radiation" in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on the 19th 20th and 21st instant at 6-30 p.m., on each day. The galleries will be thrown open to College students.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total numbtr of patients (male 1490, females 1737 and children 3784) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of July was 7061.

MR. MEHTA ON FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS:—Under the auspices of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will deliver a public lecture today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Brotherhood-Hall, French Bridge, on "Issues of Financial Safeguards" Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta will preside.

DR. NADGIR MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Dr. Y. G. Nadgir Memorial Fund will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. in the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, (Bom.) to consider the scheme of award of a University Scholarship.

GOVERNOR'S DINNER PARTY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Governor gave a dinner party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday to meet the Members of the University Syndicate. The following were present:—

Sir Dinshaw Mulla, the Chief Justice; Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah; Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad; Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia; the Revd. J. McKenzie; Sir M. Visvesvaraya; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; Sir Chandrasekhara Raman; Sir Jivanji Modi; Mr. J. Boman-Behram; Mr. R. H. Beckett; Mr. H. Hamill; Mr. M. L. Tannan; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Mr. A. G. Desai; Mr. S. R. Dongerkery; The Revd. J. Duhr; Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Dr. M. V. Mehta; Dr. N. A. F. Moos; Mr. R. M. Munshi; Dr. A. R. Normand; Dr. R. N. Ranina; Mr. R. M. Maxwell; Major H. G. Vaux; Captain C. R. Battiscombe.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled steady with fair enquiry for high priced shares. In coals a moderate number of dealings were reported at steady rates. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section shew no material change. Government securities were quiet. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent paper 58/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 71/4; five per cent loan 1945/55 99/12; six per cent Bonds 1933/36 99/9; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921/41 103/4.

Bank: Imperial Bank fully paid 850.

Coals: Bengal 254/8; Dharmaband annas 8; Jainty Central annas 6; Nagpur 3; New Kendah 2/2; Raneegunge 34/8; Talcher annas 14.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 7/4; Anglo-India ordy 228/8; Auckland ordy 154; Cheviot 185; Clive ordy 19/12; Fort Gloster ordy 410; Fort William ordy 178; Gourepore ordy 280; Gourepore pref 93/4; Hooghly 50; Howrah ordy 32/12; Kamarhatty ordy 358; Lansdowne ordy 107; National ordy 19/5; Presidency 4/6; Reliance pref 104. —A. P.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. Exam. Results

The following candidates were declared successful for the degree of M.Sc.:—

Messrs. Billimoria M. C.; Chinoy J. J.; Desai J. B.; Gogte G. R.; Kale N. P.; Karekar N. V.; Khubchandani K. W.; Nabar G. M.; Oza T. M.; Patel R. P.; Raghunath Rao Y. K.; Shaikh A. B. M. S.; Thosar V. B.; Dadia H. M.; Chokkunna N. L.; Dhairyawan A. K.; Karmarkar D. N.; Korde N. R.; Lakhani M. P.; Lonkar K. V.; Mapara H. M.; Metha C. C.; Mirchandani H. D.; Mistry S. M.; Parekh V. C. and Sohoni N. V.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 18th August 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 75,50,000 and Rs. 3,31,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-13-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-7-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-3 received approximately 13 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 51,25,000 and Rs. 1,43,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' Bills were Rs. 6-4-2 and Rs. 6-1-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th August 1931 to Monday the 24th August 1931 at Rs. 96-14-3 and Rs. 98-8-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 12th to 17th August amounted to Rs. 62,00,000 and Rs. 1,47,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 25th August 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th August 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

Remittances To British Treasury

(IN POUNDS STERLING)

During the week ending the 15th August, 1931:—

Net transfer to Home Treasury—(1) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve 880,000.

From 1st April to 15th August 1931, 13,186,004.

During the week ending the 15th August 1931:—

Less—sales of sterling 880,000.

From 1st April to 15th August 1931:—

Less—sales of sterling 4,186,004

From 1st April to 15th August 1931:—

Net remittances to Home Treasury 9,000,000.

TATA STUDENTSHIP AWARDS

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

At a meeting of the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme held this afternoon following candidates were awarded Tata Studentships for year 1931:—

1. S. V. Chandrasekaraiya, B.A., B.Sc. (Bombay) for I.C.S. and M.Sc. of London University. 2. Debesh Chandra Das, B.A. (Calcutta) for I.C.S. and Higher Studies in History. 3. K. V. Subramaniam, B.A. Hons. (Madras) for I.C.S. and Advanced Study in Chemistry. 4. Edakunny Krishna Warriar B.A. Hons. (Madras) for I.C.S. and B.Sc. of London University. 5. A. Nagaraja Rao, B.Sc. (Mysore) M.Sc. (Calcutta) for Doctorate in Applied Chemistry. 6. Bhaskar N. Adarkar, B.A. (Bombay) for I.C.S. and B.Sc. of London University. 7. Miss Shanta V. Sukhtankar, B.A. (Agra) M.A. (Bombay) for Honours Degree of Oxford University and Diploma of Teaching of London University. 8. Prof. Sures Chandra Sen, M.Sc. (Calcutta) for Advanced Study and Research in Aeronautics for D.Sc. of London University. 9. Faredoon Pirojsha Mehta, B.Sc. (Bombay) for Ferrous Metallurgy at Sheffield University.—A. P.

Wellington Talkies To The Rescue Of Hospital

In memory of late Mr. Rustomji Dotivala, of the Madan Theatres (Ltd.) Calcutta, a Pioneer of the Indian Film Industry, the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies has arranged a special Zenana show of "Shirin-Farhad" next Sunday morning (23rd August) at 10-30 at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao. The entire proceeds of this show will be handed over to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Fund. At this show only ladies will be admitted and tickets for the show can be had from to-day at the Theatre. Since the appointment of a Committee to collect funds in aid of the hospitals (in Bombay).

To Proceed With Ballot For General Strike ?

WORKERS' COUNCIL OF ACTION DISSATISFIED WITH SCOPE OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

NO DECISION TAKEN YET

The question as to whether a ballot for declaring a general strike on all Indian Railways should be taken or not came up for discussion at the meeting of the Council of Action of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at the residence of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bombay, on Tuesday morning. The session of the Council of Action will last till Wednesday evening.

TERMS OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

The meeting was convened also to decide as to what attitude the Federation and the various Railway Unions should take in regard to the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government, to inquire into among other things:

(A) Whether the retrenchment has resulted in improper condition of work?

(B) Whether the terms allowed to the retrenched staff are reasonable?

(C) Whether there has been victimization or favouritism? And

(D) Whether the staff discharged on the ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of re-engagement?

The Court of Inquiry consists of Mr. Justice Murphy (Chairman), Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastry, and Mr. Ross Masood.

The meeting of the Council of Action was attended by Mr. V. V. Giri, the Secretary of the Federation (also the President of the M. and S. M. Railway Union, and B. N. Railway Union), Mr. Kalappa of the B. N. Railway Union, Mr. Veerswami of the M. and S. M. Railway Union and Mr. Marcell Fernandez of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union who are members of the Council. Besides them Messrs. S. C. Joshi, Manilal Kothari and Pushottamdas Trikamdas were also present.

PROCEED WITH BALLOT.

The Council has not come to any decision till Tuesday evening but the consensus of opinion appears to be in favour of taking the ballot and declaring a general strike as the terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry are not considered to be satisfactory from the workers' point of view.

CONFUSION AND ANGRY SCENES AT TATA STEEL MEETING.

DIRECTORS CARRY THE DAY AND REAPPOINT OLD AUDITORS.

Once again scenes of confusion marked the proceedings of the adjourned annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., held on Tuesday afternoon at Bombay House. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala presided and the House was crowded. At the previous meeting there was a fight over the election of auditors for the current year. There was a proposition before the meeting with three amendments suggesting change in the auditors.

THE AMENDMENT.

The original resolution suggested Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., as the auditors. An amendment had the above two auditors with the addition of a third, namely, Mr. A. E. Cama.

Another amendment suggested Messrs. S. S. Engineer and Company as the third auditor.

Third amendment suggested a slight change in the personnel of auditors.

The last amendment was put to vote at the previous meeting and declared lost. A poll was asked and the meeting was adjourned to take the poll.

When the adjourned meeting began the Chairman allowed Mr. A. E. Cama's letter to be read out to the shareholders. He did not allow any discussion on it.

POLL NOT VALID.

A certain shareholder had raised a point of order that the poll that was declared was not legal as two of the six signatories to the demand were not present at the meeting. The Chairman remarked that he was satisfied that the poll was in order.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani raised another point of order that the amendments must be voted upon one against the other and not in the manner in which they were put to vote. The point was ruled out of order.

SOME CONFUSION.

Then followed confusion in the meeting. The shareholders hostile to the Board of Directors wanted Mr. A. E. Cama to be one of the auditors, while the directors seemed to want only two old auditors. A tussle ensued. On a show of hands the opponents carried, but when the matter was pressed to division directors used to carry through whatever they wanted, because they were in possession of thousands of proxies.

AN APPEAL.

A shareholder made an appeal to the directors to follow the example of late Mr. Jamsheedji Tata and not to follow a policy of squeezing the poor shareholder.

Voting strength was about 4,000 for the opposition and 70,000 for the directors. All amendments were defeated and the original proposition appointing only Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., was carried amidst loud jeering of the hostile camp.

Then arose the question of remuneration to the two auditors. There also Mr. P. D. Shamdasani moved an amendment cutting the remuneration to half. There was again the usual altercation. In the end the management had their own way. The meeting lasted over three hours.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 18

Previous closing	6.97
To-day's opening	6.84
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	—.15

Broach expectation Rs. 153

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	3.75
To-day's opening	3.67
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	3.64
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 18.

Silver ready	12 11/16
Difference	plus 1 anna.
Silver forward	12 11/16
Difference	plus 1 anna.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

1st settlement	42-14-0
2nd settlement	42-11-0

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ORGANISATION

Working Committee's New Scheme

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Working Committee of the Congress has passed a resolution converting the Hindustani Seva Dal into a Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress. The Congress shall not hereafter recognise any volunteer corps as its own except the volunteer organisation formed according to the rules sanctioned by the Working Committee in this behalf. Under these rules every volunteer joining the Central Organisation shall have to pass an examination to qualify him or her for one of the four grades of certificates to be given by the Central Board. This examination will be held in the Congress House in Bombay. Again every volunteer shall have to sign a pledge before getting admission to the Congress volunteer organisation. All volunteer corps in the City who have been helping the Congress from time to time are hereby requested to get themselves examined and enrolled at once as Congress volunteers under the new scheme of the Working Committee. There is no time to be lost in organising a well-disciplined well-trained volunteer organisation which will be standing militia in future. Detailed information in this connection can be had at the office of the B. P. C. C.

ESTATE OF DECEASED SISTER

Muslim Woman Claims Share

INTERESTING CASE IN HIGH COURT

A case of considerable interest to the Mahomedans is being heard by Mr. Justice Davar at the Bombay High Court in which Hurjehan Begum, a Mahomedan woman, claims her share in the estate of her deceased sister, from Nawab Maulvi Syed Mohmed Razvi, residing at Bellasis Road. The plaintiff Hurjehan Begum alleges that the Nawab married Zulaikhabai in January 1924. Prior to marriage, the Nawab promised to pay to Zulaikhabai by way of dowery Rs. one lac and at the time of marriage Rs. 10,000. Out of this money, some immovable property was purchased in her name and some in the name of Zulaikhabai and the Nawab. The rest of the money was invested in shares. After the marriage, the Nawab changed the name of Zulaikhabai into Bismillah Begum. Zulaikhabai alias Bismillah Begum died in October 1924 at Jubbulpore. The mother of Zulaikhabai, was the original plaintiff in the suit, wherein the present plaintiff, the third defenadnt, alleged that after the death of Zulaikhabai, the Nawab broke open the trunks and removed ornaments and title deeds belonging to Zulaikhabai. Hazra Begum, (mother) called upon the Nawab to deliver ornaments and title deeds and pay Rs. 90,000 being the balance of sum of Rs. one lac promised by the Nawab to Zulaikhabai. The Nawab denied the allegations and stated that he was the husband of Zulaikhabai by "Khawas" since 1917. He neither promised to pay Rs. one lac nor paid her Rs. 10,000. The suit, he maintained, was false and malicious.

THE ONLY SURVIVAL.

Since filing the suit, Hazrat Begum died as well as second defendant, brother of Zulaikhabai. Hurjehan was therefore the only survival to become the plaintiff.

Mr. Nadkarni and Mr. Handaday, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Rege and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. Lalji and Miss Tata, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Solomon and Co. appeared for the defendant.

COLLECTOR OF RATNA GIRI SAVED FROM BEING DRAWNED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wish to bring to your notice that the paragraph appearing in your issue dated 11th August under the heading "Collector of Ratnagiri Saved from Drowning", is incorrect so far as it refers to me being present when Mr. Gilligan got into difficulties, as is also the account of a Bhandari jumping into the sea at once and saving Mr. Gilligan's life.

I was attending a meeting along with the Civil Surgeon of Ratnagiri and others, when Mr. Gilligan's Motor-Driver came with information that the Collector was lying unconscious on Mirlya Beach, some 2 miles distant. There it was ascertained that he had been washed ashore by the incoming tide, and he had been taken out of shallow surf by Mr. Crawley, several Bhandaris and the driver. First aid remedies were given by Dr. Sathe, and after about half an hour consciousness was restored.

I hope you will please contradict the incorrect version in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

W. E. SUTTON,
D. S. P., Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, August 17.

A correction of the original report was published in "The Chronicle" of 17th instant.

—Editor "B. C."

"BONA FIDES" OF GANDHIJI INVOLVED SAYS JAWAHARLAL

(Continued from page 1.)

of such reference to a third party has not been accepted by Government and they claim to be the sole judges."

NO DESIRE TO PRECIPITATE WAR.

Asked if a new situation arose Mahatma Gandhi would himself decide or a meeting of the Working Committee was necessary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replied:

"If the situation is connected with the Working Committee's decision, certainly the Working Committee will have to decide it. We are not desirous of precipitating a conflict. We are prepared to carry on as if the Truce continued, provided the other party takes a sane view and gives us relief in cases in which, according to us, there have been manifest breaches of the Truce.

The Pandit does not seem to be very optimistic about a settlement. —A.P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Sum Of Rs. 2 Lakhs Involved

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay ordered summons to be issued against Mr. Amiruddin Shalebhoy Tyebji, a member of the Dawoodi Borah community and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebji and Sons, Contractors and Hardware Merchants, Bombay on a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of a charitable donation of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The complainant in the case is Kurban Hoosein Abdul Hoosein Contractor, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Moosaji Adamji, Contrators and also a member of the Dawoodi Borah community.

In the course of the information the complainant alleged that in April 1928, Mr. Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy Tyebji, the brother of accused tendered on behalf of his mother to the Head priest of the Dawoodi Borah Community, His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as a charitable donation for the benefit and maintenance of the Tyebji Madressa at Surat, an institution imparting education to the children of the Dawoodi Borah community. His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb accepted the said amount, but entrusted the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to Mr. Dawoodkhan for purchaing landed property, as a Wakf could not be created in respect of any cash amount but could be created only in respect of landed property. His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb gave the amount by cheque on the French Bank for the specific purpose of buying landed property.

The complainant further alleged that Mr. Dawood Khan credited the money entrusted to him in the account book of the firm in his own name subsequently, however, at the instance of the accused a debit entry of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the firm's account book in the name of Dawoodi Khan and the amount was credited in the name of the accused's mother, Bai Sakinabai, as an amount of charity.

The complainant also alleged that the accused gave evidence before the Mussalman Wakf Inquiry Committee appointed by Government in April 1930 and said that "his deceased mother had created a Wakf of Rs. 2 lakhs for the benefit of the Tyebia Madressa at Surat. The Mullaji Saheb took over the amount and the purposes for which the amount was devoted by his mother was not served at all".

"FAILURE TO PURCHASE LAND"

The complainant submitted that the accused failed to purchase landed property with the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs entrusted to him and had misappropriated the amount. The accused had also made an entirely false statement in that the amount was taken over by the Mullaji Saheb. The true fact, complainant asserted, was that the amount donated by the mother was misappropriated by the son.

The complainant therefore prayed for process to be issued against the accused for alleged misappropriation, and also applied for a search warrant for the seizure of the relevent account books from the office of the firm at Bank Street.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

The Magistrate issued summons and also a search warrant for the seizure of the account books.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, presented the information on behalf of the complainant.

"Mexaco"

A recent visitor to Bombay was Mr. S. W. Biswas representative of Road Oils (India) who have put in the market "Mexaco", an asphaltic "road surfacer". It is manufactured by a Bengal concern, owned, managed and controlled by Indians. "Mexaco" has been used in Calcutta and other places and has given satisfaction.

Ladco Preparations.

We have received from Lister Antiseptics and Dressings Co., (1928) Limited, 14 Hare Street, Calcutta, samples of their products known by the name of "Ladco" such as Surgical Dressing (Gauzge, Cotton and Lint.), Lysol and Krysol, perfumed castor oil tooth powder and "Danta" tooth paste, Shoe Polish, Killo and Wimar, and Phenocol and Tajmahal Brand Disinfecting Fluids. Their Factory is situated at 7/18 Umakant Sen Lane, Dum Dum Calcutta.

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Wellington Talkies

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1931.

REVIVING HOPES.

—:o:—

Many see grounds for hope in the meetings and movements of high officials in connection with the Congress decision and in Mahatma Gandhi's partial endorsement of Pandit Malaviya's press interview on the subject of the Congress decision. The gist of Panditji's interview was that the differences between the Congress and the Government were reduced to the question of appointing a board of arbitration to decide disputes about the Delhi Pact and that "Mahatma Gandhi does not insist upon a board of arbitration though he was perfectly justified in the circumstances of the case in asking for it, and he will be quite satisfied if he got such an open and impartial enquiry by a high Government official who has confidence of both Government and the public as would secure to him the justice he has been asking for." Panditji, therefore, hoped that "the Viceroy and his advisers will reverse their decision in the light of these facts." Referring to this interview, Gandhiji says that "it is perfectly correct for Pandit Malaviya to say that the issue has been narrowed down," but that it is "so narrowed only for the purpose of enabling me to sail for England." And as regards the board of arbitration, Gandhiji says: "Whether relief is granted through a board of arbitration or an impartial acceptable inquiry I do not mind. There is not the slightest desire to humiliate or embarrass the Government or anybody. The only desire is to get justice somehow or other. Let it be after the Government's manner, but it must be justice that would be acknowledged as such by those who are striving for it." Gandhiji's statement is nothing quite new or inconsistent with his earlier stand. It may be remembered that in his letter to Mr. Emerson, dated 14th June, after asking Mr. Emerson to "advise local Governments to appoint a Board of Enquiry," Gandhiji added: "If my suggestion does not commend itself to you, you will perhaps suggest something better and more acceptable." But at that time the Government of India haughtily turned down the very suggestion of a board of enquiry. However, if the Government are even now prepared to appoint a judicial board of enquiry acceptable to Gandhiji, they may yet secure his co-operation in the matter and also at the Round Table Conference.

The interview given by Sjt. Prabhashankar Pattani to the "Times of India" is perhaps even more significant than that of Pandit Malaviya. He insists that Government should appoint a board of enquiry in response to Gandhiji's suggestion and puts his case most clearly and forcibly in the following words: "The grave question is whether Mr. Gandhi is still to remain the bridge between Government and the people or not. If his personality is useful, then every effort should be made to prove that he is able to keep what he promised. He either remains between Government and the people or does not. If he remains, his position should be strengthened. Even if he is not to remain, his demand for an enquiry should be agreed to, so that if he is wrong, the exaggerated complaints will be exposed. If he is right, Government will mend the defects noticed in the administration of local officials. The complaint, it will be noticed, is not against Government, but against methods adopted by some of the officials. Either way, the advantage is Government's." Sjt. Pattani also points out how the Bombay Government appointed a board of enquiry "even on a less important occasion in the case of Bardoli no-tax movement over three years ago" and suggests that a similar board of enquiry ought to be appointed now too.

It appears that the Government of India have begun to realise the intensity of public opinion in favour of an impartial committee of enquiry. An Associated Press message from Simla states that the Congress decision is still under active consideration of the Government of India, that an emergent meeting of the Executive Council has been held as a result of which Sir James Crerar has hastened to Calcutta to see the Viceroy and that correspondence between the India Government and the Bombay Government is proceeding. More interesting is the A. P. report that "the alternative proposal, namely, an inquiry by a High Court Judge may appeal to Mahatma Gandhi as well as to Government." Though the report does not state who suggested the alternative proposal, it all appears as if Government had now accepted the principle of an impartial board of enquiry and that correspondence is in progress regarding the personnel of the board. Our Simla correspondent in his message states that the final decision will be taken in a day or two. We shall for the present content ourselves with the hope that the surmise will turn out to be correct and that a board of enquiry acceptable both to Gandhiji and Government would soon be appointed.

JUST COMPLAINT.

—:o:—

Annual general meetings of banking corporations are generally a tame affair. A shareholder or two may ask a few questions to the management. His thirst for information is promptly satisfied and the meeting passes off without incident. The annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of India held in Bombay on Monday was a remarkable exception to this rule. It lasted for nearly five hours, the chairman made a lengthy speech which almost methodically avoided a reply to the criticism of a large body of the Bank's shareholders who at an informal meeting a week before had voiced their protest against certain aspects of the administration of the Bank. In a letter addressed to the Managing Governors of the Bank by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, the grievances of the Bank's protestant shareholders were explained in detail and the management requested to explain or justify the extravagant expenditure while the income was shrinking. Mr. Bunbury, the chairman of Monday's meeting, was thus fully apprised of the nature of the grievances and the specific matters on which the shareholders desired information. But he talked of the "maldistribution of gold", of world depression and India's place in the "chain of gold", while the shareholders waited to learn from him how far Indianisation had proceeded and what step he and his colleagues were taking to effect retrenchment in a just and equitable manner. They waited in vain. Their speeches and their decision to walk out of the meeting are an index of their keen resentment against the indifferent attitude of the management towards the shareholders.

Mr. Bunbury had a curious apology to make for the present unenviable position of the Bank. "It has got to be understood," he remarked, "that some of our difficulties arose from the acts of our forefathers, the old Presidency Banks before the Amalgamation, under circumstances differing considerably from those obtaining after the arrival of the Imperial Bank". The circumstances certainly are different. In 1921 the expenditure on the Bank's establishment was 63 lakhs, in 1930 it rose to 130. The obligation to start 100 new branches, which the Bank fulfilled by the end of 1925, as required by the State, does not adequately explain this colossal rise in administrative expenditure. But it is considerably explained by the policy of the manageuent to import European staff in large numbers. A number of speakers at Monday's meeting criticised this policy of the management of paying only lip service to Indianisation. At present the Bank has in the Bombay circle a staff of 170 European officers and only 40 Indians and it is significant that Mr. Bunbury told the meeting "he was not in a position to give salary figures separately" for the two classes.

It is suggested in certain quarters that the shareholders were in restive mood because of the reduced dividend. This is an unfair accusation against them. Their complaint is that the management does not care to take them into confidence on essential matters, that it refuses to supply information asked for, and that it shows no willingness to change its present policy of employing a top-heavy establishment, of having "an over-generous scale of salaries and allowances" for its European staff and of refusing to promote microscopic number of Indians recruited for the superior cadre to responsible posts. Apart from this, a very justifiable exception was taken at the meeting to the policy of the Bank in making advances. Mr. J. A. Wadia pointed out that the policy was "fatal to trade in the country." "It only helped the foreigners to remit money out of this country, it helped the rich while it resulted in the exploitation of the masses". Such a policy, coupled with the Blacket ratio which Mr. Bunbury vigorously defended, is sure to add to the difficulties of indigenous Indian enterprise. The protestant shareholders will, we hope, continue their agitation for demanding a fair hearing to their grievances and we would impress upon the Managing Governors of the Bank the urgency and necessity of taking the shareholders into confidence and satisfying their just demand for equitable and effective retrenchment and for vigorous advance in Indianisation of the staff.

Trifles.

Pandit Malaviya says "I am certainly hopeful." But Mahatmaji says that he is unable to share Panditji's optimism. But a Liberal friend of mine assures me that though there is no hope, at least there is hope within hope.

* * *

Mr. Justice Murphy and Messrs. Venkatarama Sastri and Ross Masood have been selected to serve the Court of Enquiry to investigate the dispute between Railway men and administration. As for their Railway experience to decide the points at issue, I need not say that they are much-travelled men.

* * *

"Between the people and the Government, the Congress is the intermediary" says Mahatmaji. But Sapru and Jayakar have already secured the patent rights as between the Congress and the Government. I fear there will be a heirarchy. To avoid confusion they can be called sub-intermediary on inter-sub-mediary.

* * *

Lord Irwin denies the report that he is carrying on negotiations by cable with the object of securing Mahatmapi's participation in R. T. C. I am glad that there are no more intermediaries!

* * *

I will take Lord Irwin at his word. Almost in the first statement he issued after Mahatmaji's arrest, he accused the Congress of secret negotiations and posed as a purist in diplomacy. Secondly, having heard the tale of woe of intermediaries he will certainly not be enamoured of the role. Blessed are the peace-makers, but it is a job to become blessed in these days in the cause of peace.

* * * * *

"I see the hand of God in the Viceroy's reply"—Gandhiji.

The Government of India must energetically contest this sinister and malicious insinuation that it accepts in the discharge of its duties the interference of a Foreign Power.

* * *

I strongly urge you to read rather carefully the account published elsewhere of an interview with Gandhiji regarding a certain "press report". I urge you to do so because I want you to beware of it.

75 per cent. of it that deals with "a deliberate lie" is itself a deliberate lie and a pure invention. It did not happen at all. I mean to say that that portion of honest fact, begins at "I know etc". The interview, as a matter of honest fact begins at "I know that the Congress Working Committee is anxious....."

* * *

Yes, yes. I am sure of my facts. I speak on the authority of the "Evening News of India" in which the interview begins where it really ought to begin.

And I have no doubt in my mind that the "Times of India" will also support me.

For we, that is to say, my Bori Bunder confreres and myself believe in doing full justice to "suggestio faisi" and "suppressio veri" which is an Eskimo tag meaning Anglo-Indian journalism.

* * *

"Situation in Bengal.
Deputation To Governor".

If you think that it has anything to do with floods, you merely prove that you have no sense of the gravity of the situation created by the European Association Protest Meeting.

* * * * *

Sir Ernest Hoston turned to Sir C. V. Raman all right but perhaps began to experience the "Raman Effect" rather acutely. "I feel the difficulty which every layman must experience in speaking of the work of a scientist of international fame. I cannot venture to appraise, I can only allude to his contribution...."

* * * * *

How very sad and terribly disappointing. I should have thought that there was nothing in the world that a Governor could not appraise, determine or adjudge. And more specially in view of the now famous Hotson Effect embodying his Excellency's "investigations of the scattering of light in transparent bodies" like Bardoli and Borsad.

But we live and unlearn.

REGULATION III OF 1818.

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR ITS ABOLITION.

(By V. N. SETHI).

The Regulation III of 1818 has of late been frequently applied and has been much criticized. It will be admitted that most of the criticism is not misplaced. The Regulation is in effect the negation of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence. It is an extraordinary measure, the like of which cannot be discovered in statute books of the civilized world of to-day. It is enigmatical that such a measure should be administered under the solemn name of law in this twentieth century. In order to show pointedly how inequitable, unjudicial and antediluvian this legislation is I shall draw attention to its provisions. My object is to draw the attention of the country at large, and its legislators specially, to it for the purpose of having it removed from the Statute Book as an anachronism.

The Regulation was promulgated as certain "Rules" under the authority of the "Vice-President in Council" in 1818, and was meant to take effect only as administrative rules to meet the exigencies of the moment. It lays down that when it seems to the Governor General-in-Council that an individual should be placed under restraint for reasons of State as detailed in the preamble, the individual concerned can be committed to custody without trial under the authority of a warrant issued by the Governor-General-in-Council. The incarceration is for an undefined period and no judicial proceedings precede it. The State Prisoner (as the person imprisoned under this Regulation is termed) is to be given as much allowance as is considered necessary for himself and his family. The authority in whose custody he is placed should be specially careful about the health of such prisoner. The mode of confinement is determined by the Governor General-in-Council.

CONDEMNED UNHEARD

Now it will be observed that an "exparte" order for the purpose of taking away the liberty of a subject is passed. His confinement is accomplished by a fiat of the executive. It thus offends against the most primary principle of human society viz., perdi alteram partem (no man shall be condemned unheard) even though the decision may be just. Seneca said ages ago "whoever may have decided anything, the other side remaining unheard, granted that this decision may have been just will not have been just himself." Is it not pitiable that even in the twentieth century this sound principle is being violated in all its implications?

Who passes the judgment? An action under the Regulation is taken for reasons of State—the State is the complainant against an individual, and the executive head of the State proceeds to pass the decision. It is said "nemo debet else judex in proprisua cause" (i.e. no man can be a judge in his own cause). This principle of jurisprudence was established long ago. It seems most inequitable that it should be ignored, in the manner as it is being done.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF LAW.

Another fundamental principle of law is that "adjudication must be made in an open court." Now it is well established, as Dicey says, "that no man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of the law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts of the law." It could be possible during the rule of Louis XIV or Louis XV that a man could be thrown into a dungeon simply by the caprice of the King. Dicey characterises such acts as comparable to Oriental Despotism. Under the provisions of this Regulation all manner of judicial proceedings are carefully excluded. In the modern world it has been established beyond question that the liberty of the subject will not be interfered with except as a punishment under the authority of the ordinary courts of law. The judiciary is considered to be the repositary of the individual rights of the people. It is inconceivable that the personal liberty should be liable to be forfeited without the orders of a tribunal of law.

AN ANACHRONISM

I have said enough to show that the Regulation is an anachronism and is offensive to the very fundamental notions of jurisprudence. I shall just try to explain historically the reason why it was enacted. It was a product of the times in which it was born and was never intended to be used in the manner in which it is being used or against the class of persons against whom it is being directed.

A careful persusal of the preamble of the Regulation itself will show that it was intended to resort to this executive-made law chiefly in those cases where the extra-territorial relations of British India or the security of the British Dominions as a whole were in jeopardy. It is stated therein that the powers under the Regulations will be used for "reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquility in the territories of Native Princes entitled to protection and the security of British Dominions from foreign hostility and internal commotion." It was never conceived by the promulgators of the Regulations that it would ever be utilized against ordinary subjects whenever the authorities suspected a person of carrying on activities which they (the authorities) considered to be undesirable and where the evidence was insufficient for securing a conviction in a court of law. It was directed against a special class of activities as described above. Moreover, the provisions were intended to apply only in those cases where the

(Continued on page 11.)

THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

ITS WELL-DESERVED RECOGNITION BY THE CONGRESS.

(By B. N. DATAR, Vice-President, Belgaum District Congress Committee).

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has done well, in granting official recognition to the Hindustani Seva Dal as its Central Volunteer Organization, duly authorized to train officers and instructors for carrying on the work of the Congress, in an efficient and disciplined manner throughout the country. It redounds to the credit of Dr. N. S. Hardikar, that his indefatigable work in this behalf, extending over a period of eight years, has at last secured due and well-deserved appreciation at the hands of the premier national organization in the country.

KARNATAK'S CONGENIAL SOIL

The Hindustani Seva Dal has been built up and fostered on the congenial soil of Karnatak. It has spread its wholesome influence throughout the province and the last year's proud and glorious record of Karnatak work in connection with the Satyagraha movements has been largely due to the spirit of disciplined and zealous national service, fostered in the Province by the Dal. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Working Committee has authorized the recruitment and training of officers and instructors for the national militia in Karnatak itself. This province richly deserves this privilege bestowed upon it by the Congress, and there is no doubt that it will acquit itself most honourably as the initial and central training ground for national workers.

RETAIN HUBLI AS HEADQUARTERS

Now that the Congress has set its seal of sanction upon the Dal, attempts will not be wanting to shift its headquarters from Hubli in Karnatak to some other centre in the country. Such attempts if made with any seriousness from any quarters should not be entertained by the Congress. Long before its present recognition, the Hindustani Seva Dal, was founded in Karnatak and has all along flourished there. Dr. Hardikar is a seasoned national work whom Karnatak can ill spare. Without him at the headquarters the Dal's work for some years to come at least, will suffer to no mean extent. It is therefore hoped that no attempts would be made to displace the present headquarters and that the Congress will discountenance them if made at all from any quarters.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Belated Honours.

In honouring Sjts. D. F. Mulla, C. V. Raman, M. Visveswaraya and J. J. Mody the Bombay University has verily honoured itself. Indeed, the University's recognition of the worth of these men may be said to be somewhat belated. Indian Universities should be the first to discern rare merit among Indian scholars. They should lead outside bodies in recognising Indian talent instead of being led by those bodies.

Shias for Nationalism.

It is extremely gratifying to note that the Shia community has definitely ranged itself against narrow, and suicidal communalism. The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference has passed a resolution in favour of Joint Electorate and authorising Sir Sultan Ahmad, one of the Behar "delegates," to support it at the Round Table Conference. The stand of the Shia Conference for Nationalism is as significant and valuable as that of the distinguished organisation of Muslim Divines, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. It shows that notwithstanding desperate efforts of opponents the cause of Joint Electorate is gathering tremendous strength among Muslims everyday. We sincerely hope Sir Sultan Ahmad will respond to the call of the Shia Conference. He is a member of the Federal Structure Committee. And we have no doubt that he will be able to do something even though the Committee has been deliberately packed with reactionary communalists.

A Lecture Under Police Guard.

After the recent deplorable attempt on the life of the acting Governor of Bombay it was but natural for the police authorities to give him a reasonable amount of protection in public places whenever necessary. But they overdid the thing beyond bounds of reason and decorum in the manner in which they guarded him at the special University Convocation on Monday and also at the so-called public lecture of Sir C. V. Raman at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. What was most objectionable was the exclusion of pressmen from the "public" meeting. If special passes were necessary to obtain entry to the Hall, it was the duty of the University Registrar to arrange for such passes to pressmen. Owing to the exclusion of the press the public can have little idea of the lecture, unless a full report of the function is published by the University.

Cut Down High Salaries.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Mysore Government has given a wrong lead regarding reduction of salaries. The majority of the Committee observes: "A proposal to make a percentage cut in the salaries of Government officials is both unjustifiable in itself and unnecessary in the existing circumstances. An extreme measure of this kind, involving a question of principle as difficult as it is important, would only be justifiable in an exceptional emergency such as has not yet arisen in the Mysore State, calling for sacrifices from all sections of the community in proportion to their income." It is something, however, that a minority of three dissent from the view and point out that the salaries of Mysore officials "are much above what should ordinarily prevail, having regard to the existing resources as well as the general standard of life that obtains in the State" and that "there could not be a more justifiable occasion than the present one to adopt a percentage cut in salaries." The Mysore Committee has given a wrong lead because it is not sufficiently responsive to public opinion. Vested interests will always try to protect themselves and to shift the burden of administration as far as possible on the unresisting poor ryots. The latter should now demand an immediate approximation to the Congress scale of salaries.

University Must Provide For Higher Needs And Potentialities

REV. MCKENZIE'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

GOVERNOR CONFERS DEGREES ON STUDENTS.

Several hundred new graduates including a good many ladies received their degrees at the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday afternoon.

Sir Ernest Hotson, the Governor of Bombay, in his capacity as the Chancellor of the University presided and conferred the degrees on the new graduates.

The University Garden and the Convocation Hall were literally guarded by a strong force of policemen, sergeants and C. I. D. officers in plain clothes.

VOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Booing, hissing and clapping greeted the one-hour manuscript oration of Rev. John McKenzie, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The unusual length of the address which covered about 18 printed sheets seemed to have bored the youthful graduates and the Collegians who were admitted into the public galleries. They interrupted the speaker and resorted to barracking and made all sorts of vocal demonstrations.

A good number of ladies received the degree of Bachelor of Arts while there were comparatively few of them who qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Governor conferred the degrees in the usual manner.

The proceedings lasted for one and a half hours.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

In the course of his Convocation address, on "The University in the modern world", Rev. John McKenzie said:—

The age-old controversy between the advocates of cultural education and the advocates of practical education still continues. It is an old controversy, as old at least as Aristotle. All will agree that it is the function of a University to prepare young men and women for life. But the University is only one of many institutions which in one way or another discharge this function. There are the workshop and the office and the innumerable voluntary societies which contribute to the shaping of the life of those who belong to them. And there are all the subtle influences that come from the social and physical environment in which the individual finds himself. No one suggests that the University should undertake the whole task of training those who have left school and who seek to fit themselves for the practice of a trade or a profession.

UTILITARIAN VIEWS.

There have always been those who have held purely utilitarian views of education. The extreme representatives of this view do not hesitate to stigmatise as useless all studies that do not have a value that is immediately translatable into cash.

There is more to be said on the subject, but I say this much for the present in order to make it clear that the controversy has not been simply one of culture versus utility.

TWO-FOLD AIM. PURSUIT OF TRUTH.

I think it may be fairly claimed that the Universities have a two-fold function—a more general and a more specialised function. Firstly they are concerned with the disinterested pursuit of truth, with the communication of it, and with the guidance of others in the further pursuit. We can hardly imagine a University that was so intent on "practical" achievement that it concerned itself not at all with truth for its own sake. Such an institution could not indeed be called a University. And it could not continue to stand if it did not rest on foundations laid by disinterested enquirers. An extreme practicality inevitably defeats itself. For, in the first place, truth is one, and we cannot isolate those parts of it which may be turned to use for human pleasure or profit and ignore those parts for which we have no immediate use. In the second place, the human mind is so constituted that it can render its best service to the world not as the outcome of a rigorous training in the pursuit of practical ends, but as the outcome of a liberal education through which it has been led into realms of thought where these ends are forgotten. I think, for example, of certain branches of mathematics that seemed to have no practical value whatever until modern physicists found them ready to their hands in the investigations that led to some of their revolutionary discoveries. To those who are concerned only with material success one has to admit that it is not the man who pursues truth for its own sake who as a rule receives the material reward. That generally goes to lesser inventors, popularisers or exploiters. "They have their reward," and the genuine truth-seeker will not usually grudge them it.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

This reference to mediaeval education may have helped to illustrate certain things which I think will always characterise the work of the Universities. They are concerned with the preparation of men for practical life, but not in the way in which the workshop or the technical training school prepare them. The difference lies in this, that while there is a training which consists in the imparting of a certain skill in the performance of a limited number of specialised movements—a skill of hand which is most valuable and necessary but which is largely independent of any understanding of principles—there is another kind of training which is primarily of the intellect, and which, even when it has practical ends in view, will bring into its service all the wealth of knowledge and all the gifts of intellect that are available. It is this kind of education with which the Universities are concerned.

NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

There are two aspects in which education can and ought to be national. It is a nationalism that is not exclusive or devisive. It is compatible with and essential to a true internationalism. It does not mean that a nation stands outside the great intellectual movements of the world but that she is fully in these movements. Whether we like it or not the world is becoming internationalised, and no nation may hope to wall herself off from the rest of the world, and in isolation think her thoughts and formulate her plans. There are streams of influence that are flooding the world in almost every single part. We are perhaps most conscious of this on the lower levels of human experience and activity. A recent writer speaks of a great wave of vulgarization that is sweeping over the world and destroying the finer values of civilization. Whether we are in full agreement with him or not we can understand to what he refers. In almost all the cities of the world you will find a multitude of people, who, posssessed of little that one could call culture, are yet wonderfully alike in their outlook upon life—thinking much the same kind of thoughts, feeling the same emotions, and seeking satisfaction in the same kind of pleasures. They represent what we may describe as a spurious internationalism.

TRUE AND FALSE INTERNATIONALISM.

India is by no means exempt from the influence of this spurious internationalism. It is an internationalism that does not bring the nations nearer to each other in co-operation and mutual service, but that merely gives to individuals of all nations the same trivial interests and makes them susceptible to the same crude emotions. The cinema is the chief among the many influences through which it has been propagated. It is probably an exaggeration to say that the finer values of civilization are being destroyed, for there are powerful forces on the other side. In the Universities we have one of these great forces, and it behoves us who have any share in University administration, or teaching, or study or research to think of our work in this light. For the discovery and dissemination of truth the co-operation of all nations is needed. Education is most truly national when it subserves most fully the needs not merely of the nation but of the world: when it does not separate but unite. Each nation and people has its own distinctive contribution to make, and it makes it most effectively when it works in fullest harmony with all the others.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

I think we may claim that our Indian Universities, in spite of many defects in them of which we are being ceaselessly reminded, have done something to bring India, with no loss of anything that is dear to the nation, but rather with great gain, into a richer life. There have been great Orientalists, among whom one of the most distinguished was our own Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, who by their work have contributed to the extension of human knowledge and who have found an honoured place in that world fellowship of seekers after truth in which a man's race is forgotten, or remembered only as sharing in the honour accorded to the individuals who belong to it. And I think we must all have felt pride yesterday when we received in this place a great Indian scientist whose achievements are a well-known and whose name is as highly honoured in the Universities of England and Sweden and Germany and the United States and Canada as in those of India. I would remind you that he never left the shores of India until the eyes of the whole scientific world had been directed to his discoveries. In men like these India feels just pride, and it is a pride which the whole world understands and approves.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

I say these things in no spirit of complacency. No one who has anything to do with education in this land is likely to be unduly complacent. There are faults and weaknesses enough in our educational system and in the manner in which it is worked. The removal of these cannot be the work of a day; nor can it be the work of a few people or whose shoulders all responsibility for education is supposed to rest. But I would suggest that what this University and indeed all the Universities of India need much more than negative criticism is the co-operation of all the best minds in the work of constructive criticism and the co-operation of all who have anything to contribute in the work of construction. The new constitution of this University does make possible this co-operation. The door stands wide open. The one hindrance is that we have not yet been able to convince the community as a whole of the transcendent importance of what the University stands for in the life of the nation—of its unrealised potentialities, cultural, social, political, industrial and economic. My last word to-day would be an appeal to all who love India, and above all who owe to this University anything of the fitness which they have acquired for the service of India, to give the University a larger place in their thoughts and purposes. The years that lie ahead of us will not be easy years. They will make great demands on the wisdom and courage and devotion of those upon whom the task of leadership will fall. The issue is in God's hands, and we may safely leave it there. But let us strive that this University may send forth to serve India and the world a steady stream of devoted men and women equipped for this high service.

VERAVAL HARTAL STILL CONTINUES

—:o:—

Mahajan Sees Capt. Williams.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR JUNAGADH.

(From A Correspondent.)

VERAVAL, August 18.

Veraval Mahajan has formed its final demands in consultation with Bombay Janagad Prajamandal. It met Captain Williams, who tried to understand the Mahajan viewpoint.

Pandit Ananpriyaji with Pandit Chandramani returned from Akola and at length represented the final Hindu demands to Captain Williams. Negotiations are still going on. Hartal still continues. People are firm. Morning of the 18th large procession of Hindus in Patan and Veraval went through the streets and offered prayers in honour of the deceased martyrs.

Everything went peacefully.

Pandit Vijayashanker of Bombay Aryasamaj arrived here yesterday and conducted th eprayer at Veraval. Jainmuni Kunakvijayji and Pandit Bhulashankerji of Baroda are inspiring courage in Hindu population of Patan and Veraval and conducted prayers at Patan.

Hindus seem to have gathered courage.

The State has levied extra duty on matches coming from outside the State. This will help Seth Umar, Proprietor of local match factory. Junagad administration is to be reformed now. An Executive Council will be formed, with different portfolios to different ministers, with the Diwan as the head.

HARTAL IN JUNAGAD.

A Correspondent wires from Junagad under date 18th instant: A hartal was observed in the bazars, school and college to-day in honour of the Hindu leaders who were fatally assaulted a month ago. In the morning a bareheaded procession was taken out starting from the Congress House.

"VERAVAL DAY" IN WADHWAN

A correspondent wires from Wadhwan under date 18th instant: Wadhwan City Mahajan observed hartal to-day and led a bareheaded procession in memory of Hindu leaders who were victims of murderous attack last month.

CONCILIATION BOARD AT DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, August 18.

Calm prevails at Dera Ismail Khan. Conciliation Board has been formed to restore confidence. Patrol streets and contradict false rumours.

Lambardar and Zailadar were arrested in connection with the murder of a Zamindar in a village Hachera, near Sheikhupura.

"VERAVAL DAY" IN BOMBAY

Bare-Headed Procession Parades Streets

A few hundred Hindus took part in a demonstration arranged on Tuesday morning to protest against the alleged atrocities on Hindus at Veraval a town in Junagadh State. The demonstration was organised by the Junagadh and Kathiawar Fraja Mandal. A silent and bareheaded procession was taken out from Princess Street and passed through the business localities in Bhuleshwar and terminated at Madhav-Baug. Prayers were offered at the latter place in memory of the five Hindus said to have been murdered.

Partly on account of the Hindu festival Nag Panchami and partly owing to the Veraval Day a number of Hindu shops in Bhuleshwar and some shops in the Mulji Jetha and the Mangaldas cloth Markets remained closed.

The Seeds Traders' Association at a special meeting of the Managing Committee decided to close the bazar as a mark of mourning for those who fell victims at Veraval.

VERAVAL MURDERS.

Muslim Sympathy With Victims.

A well attended meeting of Muslims was held on Monday night in the Juma Mosque to give expression to the views of Muslims on the Veraval question. Seth Haji Ismail Lakdiwala presided.

Maulvi Mohamed Irfan, Maulvi Khujandi, and Messrs. Gulsher Khan, Haji Rokariya Qazi Ataullah and Dr. Ishaq addressed the meeting. The speakers expressed sympathy with the families of those Hindus who were murdered at Beraval and with those who were injured in the recent disturbances. But they deprecated the attempt on the part of some Hindus to make it a Hindu Muslim question. They further stated that in view of the fact that the State was taking necessary steps in the matter and the cases were still pending in courts it was not proper on the part of certain responsible Hindu leaders to carry on propaganda against the Muslims and to make it a cause for fomenting communal trouble in other parts of the presidency.

Several resolutions were adopted by the meeting one of which expressed heartfelt sympathy with the members of the families of those Hindus who lost their lives in the recent disturbances and those who were injured. The resolution also condemned the attempt of some Hindus to give a communal turn to the incident. Another resolution moved by the president demanded that in the Council that was going to be appointed in the State Muslims should be given proper representation, so that their rights might not be jeopardised.

RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH GANDHIJI TO AVERT CRISIS

—:o:—

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha's Wire To Willingdon

The Secretary, Parsi Rajkya Sabha has wired to Vicergy:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Subha urges you and Labour Government to resume without delay negotiations with Gandhiji, enabling him to attend Round Table Conference, which without him will end in stalemate, exasperating people, and creating unbridgable gulf between Britain and India, which crisis you and Labour Government can still avert."

EMPTY TIN CANS FOUND AT CAWNPORE

Awasthi Was Going To Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, August 18.

Great sensation was caused by the arrests of four persons with bombs on the eve of Viceroy's visit. It transpires that nothing but empty tin cases which can be used as shells have been recovered from their possession.

Awasthi and his associates were going away from Cawnpore towards Lucknow so their connection with Viceregal visit is officially discredited. The houses of Gopi Krishna Arora and Ayub Ali were searched but nothing incriminating was found.

Awasthi was sent to jail and others to police lock up.

PESSIMISM AMONG GANDHIJI'S LONDON FRIENDS

—:o:—

Benn Urged To Remove Deadlock.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, August 18.

A London cable to "Hindu" says that the members of Gandhi Reception Committee and most others, who were hoping for Gandhiji's presence at the Round Table Conference are very much disappointed at his decision.

Although it is hoped circumstances may permit his going there. There is pessimism among friends of India regarding the future outlook as conference will be next to useless without Congress representation.

DR. MANN'S DESPAIR.

Dr. Harold Mann says: "I am very much disappointed and am in despair about the whole position. We shall see matters clearer in a few days perhaps, but at present I am inclined to think that the Conference will be largely a fiasco.

The Secretary of State is being privately urged to exhaust all possible means of removing present deadlock to avoid a failure of the Conference.

Police Officer Drops Down Dead In Hockey Field

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHANDWA. Aug. 17.

Mr. B. P. Shukla, Circle Inspector, Khandwa died of heart-failure on the 15th instant, while playing a Hockey match. When the deceased dropped down, the civil surgeon and two other medical officers, who were present as spectators, immediately rendered medical help, but to no purpose. The dead body was then removed to his residence.

The next morning, when the funeral procession started, a guard of honour was presented by the police in uniform.

The deceased aged 50 was a popular officer, being loved both by the Hindus and Muslims He had made his name for his shrewdness. To-day the police offices were closed in his memory.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has opened subscription list in aid of flood sufferers. The amount so far collected totals Rs. 600.—A.P.

RETRENCHMENT IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONDEMNED.

INSUFFICIENT APPRECIATION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES OF RELATION BETWEEN RESEARCH AND NATIONAL WELFARE.

Sir C. V. Raman Explains Theory Of Light.

Sir C. V. Raman delivered his first lecture on Monday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir E. Hotson presiding. He said:

The procedure of a special convocation makes no provision for the recipient of the degree returning thanks for it. Allow me, therefore, to use this opportunity of saying how very much I appreciate the privilege of being made an honorary doctor of your University. I must confess to labouring under the special disability that of being some fifteen or twenty years too young to merit this high distinction. Perhaps, I may regard the disability as a compliment and say that in honouring me, you have honoured the spirit of young India which believes in taking an active part in the developments of modern science.

SHADOW OF CLOUD.

We meet here to-day under the shadow of a cloud which threatens the future of science in India. During the past decade, there has been a steady increase in the number of young Indians actively interested in research in various branches of science, bearing on the economic welfare of our country, namely, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Meteorology, Physics and Chemistry. Some of these young Indians have found an opportunity of following their scientific inclinations and at the same time serving their country in the so-called minor scientific services of Government and in research institutes till now supported by Government. The work they have done has not only brought credit to India, but promises to be of real national importance.

WRONG RETRENCHMENT.

India to-day needs the services of these young men and India tomorrow will regard the training and experience they are acquiring as a priceless national asset. A Damocles's sword now hangs over the heads of these devotees of science, threatening to extinguish at one stroke their lives of usefulness. Whatever may be the necessity to-day for the curtailment of public expenditure, there can be no excuse or justification for the proposals, now I am told, under serious consideration, to give these young men notice to quit their work and send them home, blasting their lives and careers under the plea of retrenchment.

INSUFFICIENT APPRECIATION.

It is an easy thing, as fatally easy thing to do, to destroy the career of a young men of science by administrative action. But to create a man of science, possessing sufficient knowledge and experience to be useful to his country, needs long years of preparation and cannot be done at short notice by a stroke of the administrative pen. It is a great misfortune for India today that in her higher administrative circles there seems to exist an insufficient appreciation of the close relation between scientific research and national welfare.

CURTAILMENT OF SALARIES.

May I venture to express the hope that such of our publicists as have an opportunity of influencing governmental decisions will throw the whole weight of their opinion against the proposals I mention, which if carried out will put back the clock of scientific progress in India by untold years. Retrenchment of superfluous administrative staff and curtailment of salaries so as to bring them more into line with existing economic conditions may be necessary, and in the long run may even prove beneficial. But, to take the line of least resistance and curtail scientific research activities because of insufficient appreciation of their importance will prejudice the future of science in India and be disastrous to the best interests of the country.

NATURE OF RADIATION.

In the four lectures which it will be my privilege to deliver in this hall, it is proposed to survey very broadly the results obtained by 25 years of research on the nature and the properties of radiation. In this preliminary lecture, I shall state the present position and indicate briefly how it has been reached. The nineteenth century physics told us that radiation is some kind of electro-magnetic wave-motion which travelled with a known high velocity through space; that associated with this wave motion, there was a measurable wave-length, and consequently also a definite periodicity or frequency. In support of these ideas we have abundant experimental evidence.

ANGULAR MOMENTUM.

Further, it is known that radiation is polarisable, the oscillations associated with the wave-motion being transverse to the direction of propagation. This feature again has abundant experimental evidence to support it. If we are to explain the facts of wave-optics on the particle theory of light, we have not only to assume that the particle moves with the velocity of light, and that it possesses energy and linea momentum, but have also to postulate an additional property corresponding to polarisation in the wave-theory. This property is the spin or angular momentum of light, for the existence of which definite experimental proof is now forthcoming.

The idea is that the light-particles are fundamentally of two kinds, one a right-handed and the other a left-handed variety. Eacn kind of light has one unit of angular momentum or spin, which is positive in one case and negative in the other. Every known variety of light may be described in terms of these two kinds. If a light particle falls on a molecule and is scattered, the total spin of the angular momentum of the system must remain unaltered. The spin of light may either remain unchanged or may change from plus to minus units or vice versa, thereby giving up two units of spin to the molecule. In the first case the molecule would retain its spin unchanged. In the second case, it would gain or lose (as the case may be) two units of spin from the light-particle. Both of these consequences are verified by observation of the spectrum of the light scattered by the molecule and measurement of the polarisation of the scattered light; thus confirming the possession by light of angular momentum.

The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

MR. SEN CONFERS WITH ROY

"Roy Never Concealed His Identity"

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

Mr. Sen had a long interview with Roy lasting over three hours, discussing the case nad the defence.

Mr. Asaf Ali is expected here on Wednesday. Mr. Sen states that Roy has never concealed his identity ever since his arrest.—A. P.

Independent Tribunal, Right Remedy For The Deadlock

(BY—VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

One cannot view the proposal of an official enquiry, propounded by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, in a "Times of India" interview, as a fair one. Between the people and the State, there is a quarrel on fundamentals. Sir Prabhashanker is wrong, when he says: "The rift has come about on a minor point." It is not so. The grievances of the ryos are not to be treated so lightly.

Mahatma Gandhi is right, when he says that hecannot take part in the R. T. C., when he finds that the ryots were being coerced The files of vernacular papers have been full of graphic descriptions of the manner in which revenue has been collected from the Bardoli peasantry, Even, when Gandhiji was negotiating with H. E. the Viceroy coercive processes were resorted to in Bardoli. We have "an admission—an indirect one—in the letter of Sir Ernest Hotson's private secretary:—

"On the information before him he (the Governor) is satisfied that no breach of settlement is involved in the steps taken to collect land revenue in Bardoli.

"It was clearly contemplated by the Settlement that current demands and arrears would be paid promptly by all who could pay. The Collector did, however, show special forbearance in regard to the employment of coercive processes and it was only after some months' delay and then only in carefully selected cases that he resorted to them. The prompt response of revenue payers and the segligible extent to which attachment became necessary showed then that there were many persons able to pay who had not done so," * * * * Settlement."

If we read between the lines "selected cases" become "many persons", who were forced by coercive processes to pay the revenue.

U. P. and Bengal and N. W. Frontier Provinces have had their tales of woe. 1500 political prisoners are still in jail.

As an administrator, Sir P. Pattani may think, that Government are bound to pat the back of "the man on the spot".

So the public would rightly stick to Gandhiji's demand for an impartial independent tribunal of enquiry—as a condition precedent to his going to London.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 18.

S S Baron Vernon, Maclean, Calcutta.

S S Gandara, Robert, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18.

Argenfels, Lonbury, Hamburg

S S Baron Vernon:—The G T Company's steamer Baron Vernon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Limited steamer Argenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

S S Borneo Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya:—127 cases cotton shirting; 20 cases glassware; 148 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—87 cases cotton flannel; 213 cases cotton yarn; 197 cases cotton shirting; 488 cases glassware; 275 cases enamelware; 70 cases silk yarn; 80 bundles copper sheets; 200 bundles lead; 2540 bundles cement; 128 bundles pipe fittings; 106 drums coal tar.

From Kobe:—193 bales straw boards; 140 bales razor goods; 40 bales rubber goods; 54 cases camphor; 40 cases cotton goods; 35 cases canvas shoes; 350 cases cotton and art silk shirtings; 40 cases cotton drill; 240 cases porcelainware; 1495 bags cement.

From Tokyo:—100 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton shirting.

From Dairen:—50 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji:—500 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—162 bags china roots; 229 cases fire crackers, 250 bags sugarcandy; 50 bags cassia; 68 cases hosiery; 30 cases mats; 1000 bags sugar.

From Canton:—250 bags cassia; 150 rolls mats.

From Singapore:—35 bundles rattan; 335 bags betelnuts; 1950 bags sago flour; 55 bags gum capal; 94 bags gum benzamin;

From Colombo:—405 chests tea; 112 bundles matress fibre; 73 bundles gunnies.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

S S Malwa for London:—1 bale animal skin H A M G H Sawal; 1 bale animal skin Cox & Kings Ltd; 4 bales animal skin C G Merchant; 18 bales animal skin M Ismail; 16 cases cotton prints Cox & Kings Ltd; 14 cases bristles B P & Hayley Ltd; 105 cwts gum ghatty J Nianscy & Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

From Istambul:—60 cwt hair powder M M and Co.

From Varna:—110 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.

From Bourgos:—10 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.

S S Masula for London:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes W T Suren.

S S Goldenfels for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 106 cwt dill seed J Dayal.

For Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 364 cwt mustard seed J Dayal; 21 cases cassings Ad Meyer.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Passages:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—1000 cwt castor seed Gorio Ltd; 2000 cwt groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For Marseilles:—10500 cwt castorseed Birla Bros.

S S City of Oran for Philadelphia:—70 cases goat skin Briskey Co.

For New York:—32 bales goat skin Shamjimal.

S S Hakkai Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

NO SUBSTANCE BEHIND HINDU-MUSLIM DISCORD

Continued from page 1).

tion in the Central Legislature to the Musalmans which is practically conceded even under the present constitution, they will have overwhelming majority in the Central Government also. In these circumstances the question is whether the Muslim insistence on securing their majority in the Punjab and Bengal is so unreasonable as to hold up the whole business.

As to other 14 points which have been so much condemned what now remains should not create any great difficulty. It is now not disputed by anybody that there should be liberty of conscience. Again it is admitted on all hands that cultural autonomy should be maintained and safeguarded. As to Services it is only a formula that should work as a guide to the Public Service Commission that Muslims should have a fair share of these Services, having regard to minimum qualification. As to the seats on provincial and Central cabinets even under such constitution as we have now there are Muslim minorities in provincial as well as Central Cabinets. Similarly in the New Constitution by convention Muslims must and will get seats."

N. W. F. PROVINCE

"As to N. W. F. Province, the question is practically decided in principle. Similarly the question of Sind is also practically decided. As to weightage for Muslims in Provinces where they are in a minority that was not resisted even by Dr. Moonje; and I am quite convinced that Hindus in the N. W. F. Province and Sind, if separated, would demand weightage which I have always said Muslims ought to concede liberally, and Muslims are willing to do so. In Peshawar (N. W. F. Province) in the Municipality that has been recently established Hindus demanded 30 per cent representation, although their population there is only 5 per cent and when N. W. F. leaders complained to me about it my answer to them was "give it to them," and I believe they must have got it.

RESIDUARY POWERS

What is really left out of my 14 points is majority for Musalmans in the Punjab and Bengal, one-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature, and residuary powers to vest in the provincial, and not in the Central legislature. The last question is more Constitutional than communal and the Congress formula has accepted that position. That being so what is left to come back to the majority in the Punjab and Bengal and one-third representation in the Central legislature. And if the majority is conceded to Muslims in these provinces then there is the question of joint or separate electorates."

I PREFER JOINT ELECTORATES.

Asked which of the two electorates he personally preferred Mr. Jinnah said: "It is not the first time that I am saying that I have always held the opinion that personally I prefer joint electorates. I don't think that Hindus will cease to be Hindus and Muslims will cease to be Muslims and all commmal factors will disappear as if by a magic wand the moment we have introduced joint electorates in our constitution but my feeling is for joint electorates because it is sowing th e seed which would make them work together and in course of time, let us hope, that they might so co-operate together as to remove communalism and accelerate introduction of the responsibility of citizenship. While recognizing the value of joint electorates to that extent, I am one of those who think that heavens will not fall or that is not a question of life and death if we agree even to separate electorates because in the new constitution, once the safeguards are introduced even under a system of separate electorates co-operation or otherwise of the parties will depend mostly on economic, social and political issues affecting the national interests and not on communal issues. We have found even under the present constitution, and I can speak from my own experience in the Assembly that there has been no measure of first class importance affecting national interests where we failed to defeat Government by Hindus and Muslims, in spite of separate electorates, walking into the same lobby and stand together in common interests. But on occasions owing to official bloc, nominated bloc and ultimate power that rests with Government there were times when perhaps more Muslims were decoyed away than Hindus. There will be no such opportunities in the new constitution.

I am further convinced that after two elections Muslim themselves will give up separate electorates. At present, the very atmosphere is surcharged with mistrust, ill-will and fear.

NO COMMUNAL PARTIES.

Mr. Jinnah was asked whether in the new Federal Constitution the Muslim representatives would not make common cause with reactionary elements thereby jeopardising national interests. He promptly replied: "In the new Constitution, I believe, that parties will not be formed, at any rate amongst British Indian representatives on communal lines but they will be based on interests, economic social and otherwise. Take for instance the workers and agriculturists. Here the interests of both Hindus and Muslims will be common. As against that take landholders and commercial classes. They will always stand together to protect their own interests. And therefore I have no doubt in my mind that whether Muslim representatives go through joint or separate electorates ultimately parties will be formed on basis of interests and not on communal lines."

Mr. Jinnah sails for England on September 5.

PROHIBITION PLANS FOR BOMBAY

B. P. C. C To Celebrate "Dry" Week

The Publicity Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Peaceful picketing of toddy and liquor shops is being carried on in Bombay under the direction of the B. P. C. C. for nearly seven weeks now. How it has affected the sale of toddy is well known to all. It has been decided to intensify the picketing so as to bring about complete prohibition in the city as early as possible. A programme is now being drawn to celebrate the Prohibition Week commencing from Sunday the 23rd instant and ending on Sunday the 30th idem. The latter day has been fixed by the A. I. C. C. as the All-India Flag Day.

During this period, posters of various designs showing the evils of drink will be broadcast all over the City. Motor cars with such posters, around them will run about in different localities. Handbills propagating the idea of prohibition will be distributed in their thousands in all the languages of the city. Magic lantern shows will be arranged in different localities. Volunteers will be enrolled in all the Ward offices. Prohibition Meetings will be held in all the wards.

On the last day, the Flag Day, the Flag Hoisting Ceremony will be performed in all the Ward Offices early in the morning. The public are requested to hoist the "New National Flag" in every house in the city. Flags and button holes will be sold by hundreds of Sevikas all over the City. In the evening a big meeting will be held to celebrate the closing of the week.

Further details will be published soon.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Celebration In Bombay

A large, distinguished and representative gathering of cosmopoliton character of the citizens of Bombay attended the Afghan Consulate at Walkeshwar in response to the invitation issued by Mr. Salahuddin Saljuqi, the Afghan Consul in Bombay, on the 14th instant to celebrate the 13th anniversary day of the Independence of Afghanistan.

A special feature of the celebration was a brilliant "qasida" or ode composed specially for the occasion by Maulana Khujandi in Persian, re-counting the courageous enterprise and the sagacious and patriotic undertaking of King Nadir Shah, who in the teeth of apparently insuperable difficulties while in extreme weak health reached Kabul and placed himself at the service of his beloved country, which forced him to accept the Crown of Afghanistan. The guests were received by the Consul and his first Assistant Mr. Shaukat. The Parsi band was in attendance. References were made to the amity existing between Persia and Afghanistan and the culturalties which bound the two countries with India. The guests who partook of light refreshments had a most enjoyable time from 5 in the evening and did not disperse till 7 p.m. Since his arrival in Bombay, the Consul of Afghanistan has proved his capability which has resulted in popularity with the elite of Bombay who supported him on Saturday in wishing prosperity to Afghanistan and continued peaceful relations with her neighbours.

LUCKNOW KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, August 18.

The preparations to hold the annual conference of the Indian Kshatria Yuvak Sangh are nearly complete. The volunteers from various Kshatriya schools are likely to attend in large numbers. The conference promises to be a very big representative gathering. About 200 invitations have been issued to rulnig Chiefs, Maharajas, Rajas, Talukdars and representatives of the various Legislatures.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA TELLS

—:o:—

Toddy Auctions In Nellore

NO BIDS AND POOR RETURNS.

(From A Correepodent.)

NELLORE, Aug. 15.

Toddy sales are being conducted in the various talukas in the District and the results so far known are very encouraging. From the Congress point of view. 1921. was a red letter year for the District in the matter of prohibition. People hope that 1931 may approach 1921 if not beat it.

NO BIDS AT ALL.

In Kovur Taluka which is the richest in the District and which usually secured for the Government the largest income in the auctions, the officials conducted auction twice but on neither occasion, could even a single shop be sold. Rapur Taluk having 30 shops withstood one auction till now, no bidder coming forward even to bid for a single shop. In Nellore Taluk with 50 shops, only 7 could be auctioned, but these seven fetched in all only for Rs. 55/ per month. In Venkatagiri Division which has fourteen shops, only one shop was bid. But the amount of the bid was only Rs. 3-8-0 per month. In Sulurpet Division there are thirty shops. Bidders came forward only for three shops, which fetched in all only Rs. 64-8-0 per month. Details of reports from other Talukas have not yet been received. But it is said that in the whole District, the income so far secured by Government for the whole year is 12,050 rupees only as against 1,12,000 of last year.

This abnormal reduction in toddy sales in this district is due to peaceful and untiring labour of the District Congress Committee and Provincial Congress Committee Members.

RIGHTS OF STATES' PEOPLE

—:o:—

Conference "Charter" Endorsed

(From A Correspondent))

AJMER, Aug. 17.

A public meeting of the States people, residing in Ajmer held last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary endorsed the minimum demands of the Indian States People's Conference to be embodied in the future constitution of India, namely, Federal Citizenship and fundamental rights for States People, Supreme Court to protect these rights and direct representations of States people on the Federal Legislature. The meeting declared any constitution falling short of this provision will be unacceptable to the States people. Reports from all over Rajputana indicate considerable response to the conference programme of enlistment of members and signing of memorial to the Congress.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

Failure To Take Delivery Of Goods

An interesting case under the Contract Act is decided by Mr. Justice Rangnekar in which the Iron & Steel Importing Co. sued Messrs. C. Parbhudas and Co. for the breach of a contract. Messrs. Khergaumwala and Shavkshah, Bar.-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Pheroz B. Choksy, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs while Messrs. Munshi and Patel, Bar.-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Benjamin Chatrapti and Co. represented the defendants. The facts of the case briefly are that on the 20th January, the plaintiffs sold to the defendants 4,000 bundles of steel bailing hoops on certain terms. On the same day, the plaintiffs sold by another contract 1,998 bundles to the defendants on the same terms. The defendants paid for ad took delivery of 1,900 bundles of the first contract but failed to take delivery of the remaining goods. After notice, the plaintiffs sold by auction the remaining goods on account and risk of the defendents, and brought this suit to recover the loss sustained by them in the re-sale of the goods by public auction. After the trial, the defendants admitted breach of the contract. The only outstanding issue being whether the auction sales were binding on the defendants. That this was not the sale of specific goods and even if the goods were specific, the plaintiffs had reserved to themselves the right to dispose of the goods and therefore no property had passed to the defendants. His Lordship held that the property had passed to the defendants and therefore decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and passed a decree for Rs. 3,013 with costs against the defendants.

have any letters been withheld.

A. B. RAILWAY BREACH.

TRANSHIPMENT FOR A WEEK.

The Traffic Superintendent, A. B. Railway, wires from Chittagong:—Owing to flood the line between Arikhvla and Pubail on the Tangi branch of the A. B. Railway has been breached. Transhipment will be necessary for about a week from the 15th instant.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ANOTHER GREAT SUPER ATTRACTION

The "Devil-May-Care" Star in another Singing Triumph!

RAMON NOVARRO IN IN GAY MADRID

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

DASHING ROMANCE—FIERY PASSIONS—LILTING SONGS

THE GAY ABANDON OF STUDENT LIFE IN SANTIAGO.

LAUREL AND HARDY in HOOSE GOW

TWO REEL TALKING COMEDY

BOOK NOW—AT S. ROSE & CO. LTD. (NO EXTRA CHARGE)

REFORMING BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

FRANCHISE TO BE REDUCED TO RS. 5.

Re-distribution Of Seats.

Mr. S. K. Bole has introduced a number of Bills in Bombay Legislative Council to make changes in the structure of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

His first Bill tries to do away with the principle of co-option. The statement says:

The object of introducing co-option system was to co-opt experts and others whose services would be valuable to the Corporation. But the way in which co-option took place clearly shows that the object of the system is not served in any way. This amendment seeks to do away with the system altogether.

LOWERING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

His second bill is for democratising municipality. The statement says:

The object of this bill is to democratise the constitution of the Municipality of the City of Bombay by lowering the franchise from a Rs. 10 rental to a Rs. 5 rental. Under the existing franchise it has been found that out of a total population of 11,37,782. population numbering 10,18,163 is deprived of the vote. In these days it is undesirable to allow 11,37,782 people to be governed by 1,19,619 people.

SEATS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

His third Bill is for reserving four seats on the Schools Committee for Backward and Depressed Classes. One of these seats will go to Depressed Classes and the rest to Mr. Bole's community.

MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

His fourth Bill seeks to redistribute seats according to population and thus do away the preent anomaly. According to the Bill A Ward gets 10 seats; B. 11 seats; C 14 seats; D 12 seats; E Ward 13 seats; F Ward 8 and G Ward 8 seats. In all 75 seets.

EUROPEANS MUST WIN INDIA'S GOOD-WILL

Otherwise Safeguards Will Be Useless.

BANGALORE, August 17.

"Our safeguard, after all, is the goodwill of the pepole of this country. We must make up our minds to obtain and keep it. It can be done by showing our willingness to help India to develop her civic and political life and by organising effective representation in the legislatures", declared Mr. F. E. James, planting member of Madras Legislative Council, addressing the South Indian European Planters' Conference which opened at Mayo Hall this afternoon.

TIMELY WARNING.

He uttered a warning against the tendency to-day undue stress on constitutional safeguards regarding British trade rights. Whatever safeguards were accepted at the Round Table Conference would, he thought, be not worth the paper they were written on unless they had behind them the sanction of India's goodwill as the interpretation and administration of the constitutional formula would lie in Indian hands. Everything would depend on the spirit of such interpretation

A DISTURBING FEATURE.

Continuing he said the growth of anarchical crimes was a great and disturbing feature. He welcomed the Congress condemnation of violence. Though belated it was an encouraging sigt. He was of opinion that these outbursts were mainly to be ascribed to the growing restlessness due to the absence of certainty and definiteness in Indian Government in this transition stage.

It seemed, he said, that Whitehall had abdicated in favour of Simla and latter in favour of Whitehall and the unfortunate Provinces were falling completely between the two stools. Therefore the sooner the constitutional question was resolved at the Round Table Conference and its decision implemented by Parliament the better.

WISDOM WANTED.

India needed wise and firm leadership in its Government but firmness without wisdom might lead to desert while wisdom without firmness would put us on the rocks. He was confident that Mr. Gandhi, despite the seeming breakdown of the present negotiations would participate in the Round Table Conference discussions and that India would be mistress in her own house sooner than many could imagine.

He appealed to the political leaders to show unbending opposition in deed and work to the cult of violence, which ought to be stamped out in the interest not only of India to-day but of self-governing India to-morrow.

The speech was received with applause.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

The Beautiful Star In Her Most Thrilling Role!

John Crawford

will sweep you off your feet as Mary Turner, the girl who lived only for revenge, but then succumbed to Love, Greater than "The Trial of Mary Dugan!"

SAM WOOD PRODUCTION

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

Daska Gurudwara Satyagraha

POLICE RESORT TO LATHI CHARGE TO DISPERSE CROWD

Kharak Singh Arrested: Two Women Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

Kharak Singh, the Akali leader was arrested. As announced by him, he marched with the first batch of 15 Satyagrahis to take possession of eleven shops, which he claimed belonged to the Sikhs, while the court had upheld the claim of the Hindus. After prayers, the Satyagrahis climbed over the roofs and began demolishing operations by removing the bricks. The police who were on the scene asked them to desist. On their refusal, they were arrested. This was a signal for uproar. Angry Sikhs who had collected chased the Maria, as it started for the police station. The crowd demanded the release of the Satyagrahis. The crowd was ordered to disperse, but the order was disobeyed. Crowd made another effort to get inside the police station. After another warning, a lathi charge was made. Three men and two women were injured.

Labh Singh, Secretary Satyagraha Committee was also arrested.

"INSULT TO PANTH".

Kharak Singh's March.

—:o:—

Sialkot, Aug. 15.—Sardar Kharak Singh, has issued a statement to the press regarding his plans for Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience in Daska.

He states, "inter alia," that he has made up his mind to start Satyagraha in connection with the Waryam Singh Gurudwara, situated in Daska, on August 17, when he intends to lead the first Jatha of Akalis.

He adds the Sikh Panth is fully aware of all facts connected with the Daska affair and "under the circumstances, I feel I have no other way open to me for bringing the Government to its senses except by myself going to Jail."

The decision of the Shiromani Akali Dal, Amritsar, to assist in the matter and urging him to stop the movement, the Sardar characterises as inopportune and undesirable and derogatory to the Sikh panth.

It was only an attempt to let him down and to put him back from his pledge. By doing this the Akali Dal was trying to harm the cause and to throw it to dust, as was done in the case of Gurdwara Shahidgunj, Delhi.

Sardar Kharak Singh concludes: I cannot allow the Panth to be insulted like this. I cannot stand by while such acts are being done. I will act on my pledge and will start my work on Monday when I hope a large number of Sikhs will gather to give a proper response. —The "Daily Herald."

The District Traffic Superintendent E. B. Railway wires from Paksey under date Aug. 17:—Through running of trains on the Sara-Serajganj branch was resumed from 5 a.m. this morning.—A.P.

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

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Famous remedy for General female diseases such as leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia and other disorders of the Uterus. It cures Leucorrhoea and in indispensable to women in case of painful Monthly period, ovarian congestion, enlargement of the womb, Uterine engorgement, and removes debility, giddiness, pain in the abdomen, etc. in a very short time. Price Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. 2-10.

Mahan Tonic Shukral

Useful in urinary disorders and general debility. Stimulates the bowels, increases nervous energy, is therefore, useful in dyspepsia, indigestion, colic, heart weakness, neuralgia, lumbago, anaemia, etc. And is a General tonic in all conditions of debility. Price Rs. 2. Three Bottles Rs. 5.

Available at all the Chemists.
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Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

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Grey Goods

GREY GOODS.

(Note:—The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices.)

No. 21.

BOMBAY, August 11.

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH.		
Bombay Dyeing	S-quality	5 2 0
Bomanji Petit	92 Sea Horse	5 14 0
Coimbatore	78 Electric Light	7 10 0
Colaba Land	6 Horse	6 8 0
Currimbhoys	91 Mahal	6 1 9
Crown Mill	13 Kaliamardhan	7 0 6
David Mill	1105 V-Quality	5 5 9
Framjee Petit	8605 Military Camp	6 6 1
Hindustan	8705 Tigers	7 5 6
Jacob Sassoon	Char Minar	6 7 6
Manockji Petit	92 Patankia	5 14 6
Mysore Spg.	848 Two-Bird	11 6 0
New Gt. Eastern	6 Horse and Umbrella	6 8 0
Rachel Sassoon	5303.....	6 6 0
Sholapur Mill	1400.....	9 3 0
Western India	BBB 13 Cocoanut Tree	7 5 6
GREY SHIRTING.		
Apollo Mill	36257	6 0 9
Berar Mfg.	16235 Tyala	5 5 6
Bomanji Petit	3625 Pyala	6 0 9
Bombay Dyeing	13 13 Pushpavati	6 8 6
Century Mill	16235 Susla	6 3 0
Ctntury Mill	136-1|2	6 3 0
Crown Mill	3625 Bugle	6 0 9
Currimbhoys	12500 Man as Globe	6 15 7
David Mill	140 Tijori	7 4 0
E. D. Sassoon	404 S-quality	4 13 4-1|8
Framjee Petit	.....	5 11 4
Framjee Petit	621 Pehlwan	5 8 10
Edward Sassoon	X-quality	4 14 9
Manockji Petit	6404 (Lightweight)	5 12 55-1
New Great East	3625 Cock	5 5 6
Phoenix Mill	1305 Lion Rampant	6 4 0
Tata Mill	3401 Turkish Lady	6 0 0
Western India	335 Danji	6 12 0
	140 Sundari	6 14 0
GREY SHEETING,		
Colaba Land	1300 Rising Sun	6 4 0
Manchester	MM 1215	7 7 3
Victoria Mill	1111	6 0 6
Victoria Mill	1111	5 1 0
	GREY DOMESTICS.	
Bomanji Petit	800 Rashi	4 10 0
Colaba Land	12 Rising Sun	7 8 0
Crown Mill	1200 Tijori	8 4 0
Currimbhoys	10000 Post Box	6 3 0
Manockji Petit	28000 Krishna	7 14 9
Mysore Spg.	2700 Two-Bird	11 6 6
New Gt. Eastern	1215 Cocoanut Tree	7 8 0
Swadeshi	34100 Kamal	17 0 0
Tata Mill	3503 Darji	15 10 6
GREY CHADAR.		(per pair)
Ahm. Advance	1406-Plain Bul....	1 15 6
Ahm. Advance	5055-Twill weave	1 9 6
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX Tiger	1 7 6
Currimbhoys	1215 Tijori	1 14 0
Crown Mill	801 Mahal	1 5 0
Manockji Petit	300 Elephant	not quoted
Mysore Spg.	220 Two-Bird	1 11 9
Mysore Spg.	240 Two-Bird	2 0 9
Rachel Sassoon	1215 Hiraluxmi	1 13 4
Sholapur Spg.	245	1 6 4
Swadeshi	5050 Kamal	1 8 0
Tata Mill	650 Darji	1 14 0
GREY DRILL.		(per piece.)
Currimbhoys	12225 Tiger	5 1 1
Manchester	222	7 8 0
Mysore Spg.	1525 Two-Bird	10 10 3
Victoria Mill	4130	5 13 6
GREY DHOTIES.		(per pair.)
Ahm. Advance	1940 Bull (N.B.)	2 0 6
Ahm. (Saries)	1112 Ganga Utaran Berar Mfg.	2 11 6
Bombay Dyeing	219 Tiger (P.B.)	1 11 0
Burhanpur Tapti	.....	1 5 6
Century Mill	4010 B.T.M.	1 13 3
Crown Mill	201-1|4 Swallow	1 12 0
Currimbhoys	81|81 Tijori	1 10 0
Hindustan	61000 Mahal	1 15 3
Indian Mfg.	3144	1 12 0
Jacob Sassoon	1899 Lady at Toilet	1 13 0
Khandeish Mill	931 Shield (P.B.)	1 12 8
Meyer Sassoon	14338 Horse.....	1 7 6
Mysore Spg.	3081 Apple (N.B.)	1 13 3
New Kaiser	MSM235 Two-Bird	1 5 0
Rachel Sassoon	361 Bharat Janani	1 13 0
Sholapur	501 (P.B.)	1 4 3
Swadeshi	4909	2 5 6
Tata Mill	3401 Kamal	2 4 0
Victoria Mill	1386 Darji	2 4 0
Western India	140	1 5 6
	2142 Western Mill	1 10 3

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LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have issued the following report dated London July 27:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £148,773,846 on the 22nd inst. (as compared with £163,991,026 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £1,148,224 since the 31st December 1930.

On the 23rd instant the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 1/2 per cent consequent upon the heavy shipments of gold.

The shipment of bar gold which arrived from South Africa this week amounted to about £534,000, nearly all of which had been engaged for France prior to arrival; there was, therefore, only a very small amount available in the open market yesterday.

The heavy withdrawals from the Bank of England for France, Holland and, to a lesser extent Belgium and other Continental destinations, continued and the net efflux for the week under review amounted to £16,841,704. Towards the end of the week, however, the demand for France ceased following a recovery in the exchange but that for other quarters still continues.

The receipts at the Bank included £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia and £600,000 in sovereigns 'released' whilst withdrawals consisted of £500,000 in sovereigns 'set aside', £731,000 in sovereigns taken for export and £17,260,707 in bar gold.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 20th inst. to mid-day on the 27th inst.:—

Imports:—

	£
Australia	2,000,673
British South Africa	1,148,001
British West Africa	44,647
Brazil	57,536
British India	100,073
New Zealand	9,831
Other countries	1,188
Total	3,361,999

Exports:—

Netherlands	5,672,712
France	10,990,485
Switzerland	206,910
Belgium	344,400
Germany	22,873
Austria	88,250
U. S. A.	309,500
Other countries	1,337
Total	17,636,467

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of June last amounted to 44,118 ounces, as compared with 43,731 ounces for May 1931 and 45,208 ounces for June 1930.

SILVER.

Prices have shown considerable fluctuations and although buying by Indian Bazar and China bears absorbed offerings for the first two days of the week, it was selling from the same quarters that forced prices down to 12.11/16d. for both deliveries on the 25th instant. There was a sharp recovery of 1/2d. on the 27th instant (the next working day) to 13,3/16d Indian and China buying orders coming on a poorly supplied market. At this level the market proved overstrained and the reaction to 12.15/16d. which followed was not unexpected.

There has been no improvement in offtake and the premium on silver for cash delivery has disappeared, prices having been quoted level since the 25th inst.

News was received on the 27th inst. of a reform in the Mexican monetary law, a Presidential decree approved by both Houses of Congress removing gold pesos from circulation and leaving only silver pesos. Whilst it is possible that this may have influenced in some measures, the sharp rise in silver prices seen here on the some day, the ultimate effect is doubtful, and further details are awaited, especially as to whether any important coinage of silver will be involved.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 20th instant to mid-day on the 27th instant:—

Import:—

	£
Mexico	135,975
British West Africa	6,128
Australia	7,205
Other countries	1,627
Total	150,935

Exports:—

	£
China	33,100
British India	35,400
Other countries	4,961
Total	73,461

WHAT SHOULD BE THE AVERAGE PRICE OF COTTON?

—:o:—

Law Of Supply And Demand.

Mr. M. Dr. Lavingia, Indore camp attempts in the following article to forecast the average Price for 1931 cotton crop:—

1930 crop was marketed at an average price of 10.50 cents, price falling from 13.00 to 8.00, with eighteen per cent excess supplies and seventeen per cent contraction in currency than previous year.

Carryover 90 lakhs, crop 156 lakhs. Total supplies 246 lakhs. Consumption 120 lakhs. Carryover at the end of July 1932 will be 126 lakhs. That is to say 36 lakhs more than previous year (246: 36: 100: 14.)

So 10.50 cents average sale price of 1930 crop should fall down in 1931 by 14 per cent to 8.93 cents, fluctuating from 6.93 to 10.93, against production cost 7.50 so recommend buying between 7.00 and 8.25, straddling between 8.25 and 9.50 and hedging bet-

Th eaverage sale price of 8.93 cents may improve to 10.44, if currency is relaxed by 17 per cent, price fluctuating from 7.94 cents to 12.94 cents. But lower cost of production, in face of overproduction against underconsumption would check the rise.

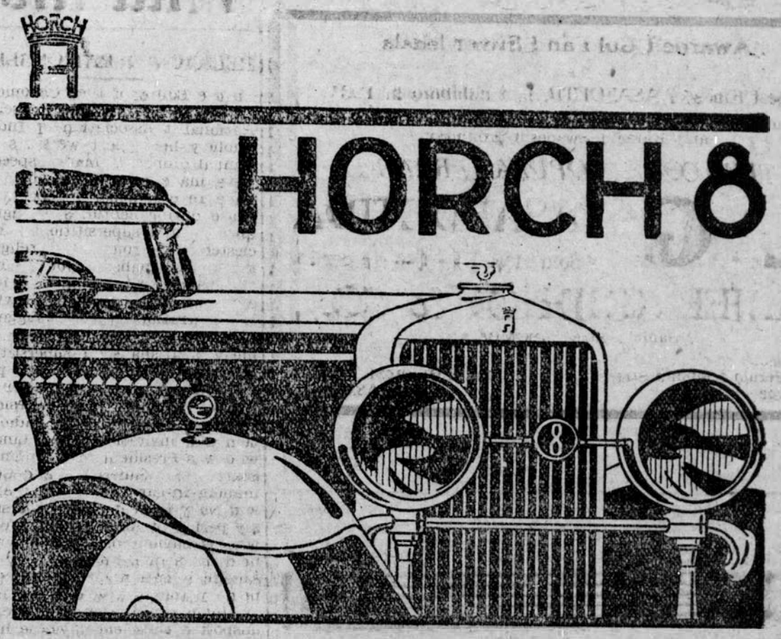
Since 1929, rapid replacement of manual labour with machine power has caused overproduction with reduced cost.

Whereas since 1925, throwing out of silver as bi-metallic currency has contracted currency and credit to maintain over-production at its adequate value, thereby greatly reducing the purchasing, investing, storing and consuming power of nity per cent of world's agricultural population, forcing upon them unbearable poverty and bankruptcy.

The world has every right to overproduce and overwork, to maintain existence, through employment, as was in the past, through ample flow of currency and credit. on its moveable and immoveable properties, to maintain overproduction, at its adequate value.

Failure to maintain overproduction, by way of invesmtent buying, through amplee flow of pa per currency and credit causes underconsumption, through fast purchasing power of the masses, because producers are in majority the consumers.

I leave it to readers to name now the present world disease as "Economic Crisis" or as "silver Loot by Shylock through raising of golden monarch."



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What the People Say

RELIGION & RATIONALISM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A Society styling itself.—Rationalist Association of India—publicly held last week its first annual dinner. Many speeches were made thereat of which I have read newspaper report. Because during centuries of ignorance and supersititions have clestered round religions the Rationalists would have us abondon religion itself and turn Rationalists which is irrational to suggest). May I suggest that the true remedy is to shake off superstitions and restore religion to its pristine purity? In this matter the attitude adopted by President Lincoln is worthy of admiration and invitation. Mr. Lincoln who was President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof during the stormy period of American Civil War; who as Saviour of the Republic is held in as high an esteem by the American nation Mr. Gandhi is held by Indians; who was a man of singular virtue, and of a clear unspotted conscience; whose honest life-story every youth should study, was a man of deep religious sentiment but declined to join a Church for conscientious scruples. This reason forbade him to accept some of the doctrines taught by the orthodox churches. He did not believe in the doctrine of Atonement for example. He thought it illogical and unjust and a premium upon evil doing if a man who had passed a wicked life could make up for it by prayers at the hour of death He did not believe in death-bed repentances. He did not believe in some other doctrines of the creed of the Orthodox churches. Nevertheless he was regular and reverential in his attendance on worship. He believed in the Bible. He praised the simplicity of the Gospel. Like Gandhiji he declared that the Sermon on the Mount contained the essence of all law and justice and that the Lord's prayer was the sublimest composition in human language. He had no sympathy with theologians. He thought it was blasphemy on the part of a preacher 'to twist the words of Christ around so as to suit his own doctrine' and frequently remarked that 'the more a man knew of theology' the farther he was from the true spirit of Christ.'

"Whenever any Church will inscribe over its alter as a qualification for membership the Saviour's statement of the substance of the Law and Gospel—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy soul and all thy mind and thy neighbour (which is all mankind) as thyself—that church will I join with all my heart and soul" said Lincoln. It will be observed that because of the prevalence of irrational doctrines Mr. Lincoln does not eschew religion itself as Rationalists would have us to do. Is not President Lincoln's attitude preferrable to that of Rationalists? why throw away the wheat because of the chaff?—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Kirshaw D. Khambatia's wail in your valued columns the other day in respect of the reduction in the interest on shares of the "Poor" shareholders was as amusing as it was interesting. That Mr. Khambatta "is" one of the "poor" shareholders goes without saying. But then what has he done, as was the duty of a shareholder, to cut down the "top—heavy" overhead charges? Does he know that at the same time that his wail appeared in the Press, a report has appeared elsewhere of a cut of 15 per cent in the salaries of the lower staff (clerks and sepoys), leaving the higher posts enjoyed by the Europeans practically untouched—or to be exact with only a cut of a small percentage? Who will feel the pinch—the sepoy drawing an interest of 12 to 16 per cent per annum on gilt-edged security or the "poor" shareholder drawing Rs. 15/- to 20/- per mensem? Let us be frank. Who has cause for complaint—a clerk starting on Rs. 50/- per mensem (now less 15 per cent plus 5 per cent Provident Fund, i.e., Rs. 40) and a sepoy on Rs. 15 (less 20 per cent i.e. Rs. 12)—a wage less than the allowance paid to a criminal serving a sentence with a free roof over his head—or a "poor" shareholder with his 16 per cent? Has the "poor" shareholder's just awakened to the "huge salaries" paid to the Governors of the Bank? First of all why have two? Each of them draws a higher salary than the Governor of a Province. Has the "poor" shareholder yet protested at this enormous waste of his monies? Why not do it now? Why appeal to Sir Purshottamdas? It is never too late. Why not go at it now at this juncture, and reduce these "top-heavy" charges and thereby benefit not only his community—the "poor" shareholders—but also the low paid clerks and sepoys who will find it impossible to bear such a "cut" especially when they are underpaid? But one point that strikes is—why should the "Imperial Bank" especially reduce the dividends and cut 15 per cent of the salaries when they use other peoples' money without paying interest? Where does the loss come from? It is for the "poor" shareholder to look into and it is trusted he will not fail in his duties to humanity at this critical moment.—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Muslim public must have been taken with a regrettfully painful surprise by the news that appeared in both the Vernacular and some of the English papers that Dr. Ross Masood, the Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, has been offered the Political Ministership by the Nizam Government. The sad state of affairs prevailing at Aligarh before the learned doctor assumed the charge of his office at once came to our view as also the decline that is sure to set in invite the Conference at their there again, if, unfortunately, the Muslim community owing to her lack of interest in the affairs of the University deprives it of the devoted services and the able guidance which Nawab Masood Jung has quietly and patiently brought to bear in re-shaping and remodelling the Alma Mater to the extent that to-day it is the envy of the other sister universities.

Now, that we are eagerly waiting to see it bear fruit of the painful labours and earnest and gigantic efforts of her Vice-Chancellor in making Aligarh a real abode of high educational training the news that he may quit it with many a well-meaning scheme still in embryo must spread a gloom over our hopeful visions.

No sooner we saw the news in print we set ourselves to find out the truth. The real thing is that His Exalted Highness has himself personally made the offer. We know in what affection and esteem the grandson of the late Dr. Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan is held by His Exalted Highness for his past loyal services to the State. But, here we would pray and submit to H.E. Highness to spare him for the higher cause of Muslim education in India.

At this present critical juncture only a man with the greatest educational experience, wide vision and possessed of a practical turn of mind who can foresee the coming political and social developments and shape accordingly the educational policy of the Indian Mussalmans is the foremost need of the community. Now who is more entitled to the trust that should be placed in one who is to pilot the ship of the Muslim education than Dr. Ross Masood?

There is no dearth of politicians and experienced State functionaries and we trust His Exalted Highness would find many an eager man to serve him loyally but, unfortunately, we see no man who would fill the position at Aligarh at this juncture haf so ably as Nawab Masood Jung.

The prestige of the University—after it had gone to the lowest ebb—has risen by leaps and bounds both with the general public and the Government. The recognition of the graduates, especially of the Training College by the Government and the grant of Rs. 6,000 a year to the Training College, is a proof of it.

The financial position has immensely strengthened. When Dr. Masood took over charge, there was a deficit of two lacs. Since then about 30 lacs of rupees have been brought to the coffers of the university and all this in a brief period of two years and that only through the personal efforts and influence of the Vice-Chancellor. It is also a fact that the Central Government gave the fifteen lacs only when it had assured itself that Dr. Masood had accepted the Vice-Chancellorship. No one else could have brought the huge sum from Hyderabad not to mention other comparatively small donations.

Under his able guidance, the staff of the University has been brought to that efficient pitch that now it is second to none in India. A magnificent science college is soon coming into existence—a long-felt want of the community.

Again, it was only Dr. Ross Masood who could persuade the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court to recognise the law graduates of Aligarh which he had refused to do since the University came into existence, in spite of the fact that two deputations had waited upon him—one headed by the late Aftab Ahmad Khan and the other by Dr. Ziauddin. Many others are the benefits that are the result of his personality—too many to recapitulate here.

All the same, we know under what difficulties and an atmosphere not very encouraging, he has to labour and that all alone with no sympathiser or one who with true appreciation of his work would encourage him if not assist him in his task for which he is labouring unceasingly day and night with no rest or recreation.

But at the same time we are not to ignore the fact that a majority of the well-meaning public and the staff and the student community in general has begun to appreciate and value his services and we sincerely hope this, coupled with his own selfless devotion and large-heartedness that he has inherited from his forefathers, Dr. Ross Masood would give no place to discouragement or be disheartened but continue in spite of the immense sacrifices that he may be called upon to make in his present work of devotion and love.

Now, it is for the members of the Court, the University staff and the general public to let him understand that they require his services more at the present day than at any other time and that he should continue in his office even after the expiry of his present term, which expires only as soon as January next.—Yours, etc.,

HABIB ABDULLAH KHOJANDI.

KARACHI S. P. C. A,

Cruelty To Animals In Transit Minimised

It is proposed to hold the annual general meeting of the S. P. C. A. on Friday, the 28th August, 1931, at 7-30 p.m. at the Government House, Karachi, Mr. R. E. Gibson, the Commissioner-in-Sind and president of the Society presiding.

The Society has a fairly good record of work during the period under survey, 1930-31; the Managing Committee held 9 meetings and two Sub-Committee meetings. The Veterinary Dispensary at the City Magistrate's Court is as popular as ever and owners of animals continue to take full advantage of the free treatment afforded. As the need for the Society's own Veterinary Hospital is keenly felt, should a generous donor come forward with financial assistance for the fulfilment of this object, the Honorary Secretary will gladly supply him with full particulars.

It may be stated that as a result of the whole-hearted work of the Society assisted by its branches the cruelty perpetrated on animals as well as on birds during transit by overcrowding and insufficient ventilation, in the North-Western, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the E. I. Railways, has been considerably minimised. In this connection the unstinted help rendered by the Society placing its staff to work as enumerators during the census also deserves mention.

The Society has undertaken to erect two shelters for hackney-carriage horses, one opposite the Carlton Hotel and another at the junction of Bunder and Garden roads, opposite the Karachi Auxiliary Force Headquarters entirely at its own cost. Plans and estimates are ready and it is hoped to commence construction work at an early tate.

The Society welcomes enquiries from various S. P. C. Associations requesting information regarding its working and methods of procedure and assures prompt attention in supplying such information.

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Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.

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(a) From Colombo.

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Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

FAVOURABLE CROP REPORTS

Weakness Of Wall-Street

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Loverpool cables and declined further on favourable crop conditions and the weakness of Wall-street. Prices opened at a decline of 15 points and improved 2 points on scattered buying. At this level there was heavy selling pressure which depressed prices 25 points under previous close before noon. In the afternoon the market ruled dull and prices fluctuated irregularly within a narrow range and finally closed at a decline of 18 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 6.85 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 24 points to 6.71 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet with prices unchanged compared to previous closing. There was limited turnover of business and the session was dull with scattered selling. The market closed easy at a decline of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 6 points to 3.81 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points with March 3.38.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 15 to 9 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was quiet with a small turnover and the session ended in a decline of 8 to 5 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The demand for Spot cotton this weeek has shown signs of further improvement. In the futures section, the U. S. Bureau Report came as a bomb-shell, but the selling which followed afterwards was well absorbed by Trade calling, and, with Continental Spinners taking full advantage of the decline, prices gradually improved. The market latterly, however, has had a somewhat uncertain trend in view of the opposition to the Farm Board's proposal to destroy part of the new crop.

In the Egyptian section a fair amount of business has been put through, fluctuations following American Futures.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: The market has slowly recovered from the shock of the Bureau Report and, although the increased number of enquiries which have been received were mostly of a price-testing character, business shows signs of broadcasting. Demand from India on the whole has been without improvement, but China however has been more prominent and some useful lines are reported to have been booked, but other Far Eastern outlets still provide only a small miscellaneous trade.

YARNS: Since the issue of the U. S. Bureau Report, the demand for Yarns of both American and Egyptian descriptions has improved, but, with offers too low, occasional transactions are reported.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 7.02—13 Lowest 6.92—.23.

N. Y. December Highest 7.23 (10-03 a.m.) Lowest 7.12 (11-49 p.m.)

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

New York cables Europe Wall Street selling Goods Quiet fear hudges later.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 17th inst. at under:—

"Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Weather cool."

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us as under:—

"Market exapects failure of Farm Board's plan. Looks lower."

Reuter's cable: New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on favourable crop conditions and the weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 4.02.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 154/ equal 3.50.

Difference 52 points equal Rs. 28/ New York May (Close) 7.65 equal 3.83.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 154/ equal 3.50.

Difference 33 points equal Rs. 15/

Liverpool—New York. (At Liverpool close). Oct. 49, May 38 (American points.)

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices at first advanced on unfavourable weather; but then declined on disappointing export enquiry and liquidation. Closed barely steady."

Linseeds: Price for this commodity have displayed a steadier tendency due to the Bullish United States Bureau Reports and the good trade which is reported to have passed hands.

Linseed Oil: This market has been in a somewhat unsettled condition.

Wheat: After declining during the early part of the week in sympathy with cotton, wheat prices advanced on higher American and Canadian advices and the demand broadened.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 17.

October	6.97	—.18
December	7.18	—.19
January	7.30	—.18
March	7.47	—.21
May	7.65	—.22
Middling Spot	6.85	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 17.

October	6.96	—.24
December	7.17	—.24
Middling Spot	6.71	—.24

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 17.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	7.01
January	7.32
March	7.51
New York, Noon Call:—	
October	6.95
January	7.26
March	7.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	Opening.	Closing.
July		3.67 —.07
August		3.70 —.08
September	3.81	3.75 —.07
October		3.77 —.07
November		3.81 —.07
December		3.86 —.07
January	3.92	3.91 —.07
February		3.96 —.07
March		4.00 —.07
April		4.04 —.07
May		4.07 —.07
June		4.10 —.07
July		4.13 —.07
August		3.81 —.06
Middling Spot		

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

SCOTT'S Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. s. 3/11.3/8d. Up 1/4d.
Dec. s. 4/1d. Up 1/4d.
Mar. s. 4/3.5/8d. Up 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. dol. 49-1/8—7/8.
Dec. dol. 53/—1/2.
March dol. 55-5/8—1/2.

LONDON LINSEED.
Aug. £8-5-0 Unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Oct. 11.80 Up 1.
Nov. 11.90 Unchanged.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sept/Dec. sh. 15/ Unchanged.
Jan/April sh. 16/ 1-1/2d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
Sept. 1.42 Up 4.
Dec. 1.40 Up 2.
March 1.41 Up 2.
Market quiet.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.18
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.33
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.48
Oomra, Good	2.86
Oomra, Fully Good	3.01
Oomra, Fine	3.16
Bengal, Good	2.71
Bengal, Fully Good	2.81
Bengal Fine	2.91
Scinde, Fully Good	2.81
Scinde, Fine	2.91
Scinde, Superfine	3.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 17.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
September	5.35
October	5.50
November	5.64
January	5.85
March	6.04
May,	6.23
July	6.39
F.G.F., Spot	5.80

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 18.

	bales.
Berar	54
Central Provinces	214
Dhollera	7
Westerns-Northerns	193
Egyptians	46
Cotton	514
	cwts.
Wheat	1,946
Linseed	546
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	259
Gingellyseeds	1 808
Poppyseeds	98
Groundnuts	6,070
Castorseeds	1,919
Rice	679
Myrabollams	55
Cottonseeds	3,437
Gram	1,159
Joowar	2,009
Barley	373
Bajree	1,302
Coal	100
	tons.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Aug. 18.

In sympathy with unchanged advices from London, the Silver market is steady. China Exchange was quiet. Quotation in our market are as under:—

Spot Silver Bar	43	6	0
Shravan dely.	42	14	0
Bhadarva dely.	42	11	0
Shravan Options Premium	1	2	0
Bhadarva Options Premius	1	2	0
Gold Bar Spot	21	4	0
Shravan dely.	21	4	0
Bhadarva dely.	21	5	0
National Bank	21	14	0
Sovereigns	13	9	3
Central Bank 2 oz	21	11	0
Central Bank 4 oz	21	10	0
Central Bank 10 oz	21	9	0

Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.—
Since 1st September.

	2 Days	This year.
Khandeish	...	324,697
Central India	...	339,103
Barsi and Nagar	...	168,843
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	85,604
Berar	54	590,414
Central Provinces	214	373,357
Total Oomra	268	1,882,018
Dholera	7	281,268
N.-W. Provinces	...	93,552
Rajputana	...	53,064
Sind-Punjab	...	122,995
Broach	...	302,765
Coompta & Dharwar	...	93,168
Westerns-Northerns	193	49,013
Cocoanada	...	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	42,618
Persian	...	1,267
American	...	138,246
Egyptian & African	46	323,982
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	...	702
Total	514	3,384,682

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed bales.
1st Sept. to 13th Aug.

	Yesterday	This ver.
Europe	574	588,537
Japan & China	5,000	1,840,195
Coast Ports	...	25,718
Up-country by Rail	...	222,276
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	42,967
Total	5.574	2,719,693

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept|Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 65 7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 81 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 27/32 17th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 17th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.95 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.85 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.93 17th inst
London/Italy 92.85 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stagnant.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 15th inst. £4-4-10 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/8 15th inst. 12 5/8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/8 15th inst. 12 5/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 5/16 15th inst. 27 5/16 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/4 p.c. 15th inst. 4 1/8 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 p.c. 15th inst. 4 1/4 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 5 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
Call Money 3½ p. c.
One Month 4-3/4 p. c.
Three Months 4-3/4 p. c.
Six Months 4½ p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate. 7 p.c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 71.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/7
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/9
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/4
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/4
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100-4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100/4
Forward Rate:—31st August settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57/8/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10
Tone of Market:—Easy.
Tone of London Silver:—Quiet and idle. Small business.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, August 18.

Our cotton market is entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sheth Habibhoy, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Habib and Sons.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 18.

Aug.	114.40	—.3.10
Nov.	110.30	—.3.00—
Feb.	109.20	—.2.80

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 18.

F. P. Bales.—
Receipts to date 17-8-31 1931-32 50000; 1930-31 243000.
Receipts Yesterday 17-8-31 1931-32 7000; 1930-31 36000.
Exports to date 17-8-31 1931-32 70000; 1930-31 146000.
Stock at Ports 14-8-31 1931-32 2748000; 1930-31 1636000.
Stock Interior Towns 14-8-31 1931-32 752000; 1930-31 542000.
Stock Liverpool 14-8-31 1931-32 941000; 1930-31 799000.
Visible Supply 14-8-31 1931-32 4986000; 1930-31 3059000.
Quantity in Sight 14-8-31 1931-32 42000; 1930-31 210000.
Quantity out of Sight 14-8-31 1931-32 283000; 1930-31 243000.

REGULATION III OF 1818.

(Continued from page 6).

evidence was of such a nature that it will entail the disclosure of such circumstances which may either jeopardise the foreign relations or the existence itself of the State. A study of the history of the times when the Regulation was enacted will bear out this proposition.

THE ANNEXATION REGIME

Lord Wellesley's regime of rapid and extensive annexation had just closed (1805). The Empire had extended beyond expectations. The Company had directed that a policy of peace should be initiated and the three successive Governors-General, Lord Cornwallis, Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto, had a comparatively peaceful time. Lord Hastings when he took up the charge (1813) discovered that the Empire was in a disorganised state. It required consolidation and it was necessary to ensure the adherence and good-will of the Native Rulers. Lord Hastings was compelled by circumstances to undertake wars, chief being the Mahratta War and a large area was brought under British suzerainty. The result was a crop of protected chiefs and semi-independent allies. As the Indian rulers had been overthrown only recently, efforts for their reinstatement were not infrequent. The empire was in danger unless a combine between the various rulers or their supporters were effectively prevented. Moreover the people had not yet become so enamoured of the new rule as to be very willing and submissive subjects.

In these circumstances Lord Hastings was faced with a very difficult situation, surrounded as he was by a band of enemies. It was necessary at that time to ensure that the secret instructions issued to the officers, the situation etc., of the military posts, the diplomatic policy chalked out by the Government may not become known to the enemy. An open trial of any individual suspected of intriguing against the State would have entailed such a disclosure as was intended to be prevented, for it was necessary to show what sort of secret the individual was trying to divulge. Moreover, some of the intriguers were the deposed Nawabs, Rajas or their scions. It was not desirable to subject them to a judicial trial in an ordinary court of law. This would have been considered derogatory to their position and may have offended the susceptibilities of the people.

HOST OF ADVENTURES

Besides the above-mentioned discontented set, there was another class of persons who were a source of great menace to the political as well as commercial interests of the East India Company. I refer, of course, to the Europeans. Apart from the hostile French and their secret emissaries, there were a host of adventurers, many of them Englishmen, who had come out of their country in the hope of piling up riches by their 'wits' It was either very difficult, nay well nigh impossible to bring such persons within the clutches of ordinary law, or there was a grave danger of diplomatic complications by proceeding against them in open courts.

In these circumstances it was considered essential to have such a measure as would afford a speedy and effective power to the executive without entailing a judicial trial.

I do not offer any justification for the very extraordinary provision of doing away with a judicial trial, but the object is to explain the reasons which may have impelled the promoters of the law to take this step. The circumstances which may have given birth to this do not exist now. There is no earthly or unearthly reason why a measure which is antagonistic to the fundamental principles of law should exist on the Statute Book.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajbhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1889).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

URRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th une interest is allowed at 2-1/2 er cent. on daily balance of Rs. 00 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June o 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

100 p.c. SILKS
FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS & SAREES.
THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE,
Dwarkadas Mansion,
West Sandhurst Rd., Bombay

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country. J7

FTS REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 19, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT

"Mac" To Meet T. U. C. And Labour Party Executives

—:o:—

PARTY LEADERS TO SUPPORT CONVERSION LOAN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister returned to London from Lossiemouth this morning and immediately resumed consideration of the problems connected with the tasks which confront the Government during the current week. Decisions of far-reaching importance await the sanction of the Cabinet which has been summoned for Wednesday to approve of measures that are considered necessary to produce a balanced budget.

The Cabinet will be guided in its decisions by the recommendations of its special Economy Committee, which under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, will hold further meetings this afternoon and to-morrow. It is generally assumed that the Committee's proposals will readily be endorsed by the Cabinet.

PARTY CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

The co-operation of the three political parties is regarded as essential to the success of the scheme and the leaders of the opposition parties who have already been informed of the circumstances in which the emergency arose, will probably meet the Ministers on Thursday to learn the scope of the proposals. Other prominent members of the Conservative and Liberal parties will be within call and speedy consideration of the Government's projects is assured. A Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party has also been summoned for Thursday morning and in the afternoon, a joint meeting between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party has been summoned to discuss the national financial situation. At this meeting the Prime Minister will, it is understood, attend. By the end of the week, therefore, important steps forward will have been taken and the ground, it is hoped, will be cleared for the preparation of the necessary legislation to be laid before the session of Parliament.

SPECULATION IN PRESS.

Details of the Government's proposals are the subject of much speculation in the newspapers, but no reliance can be placed on unauthorised forecasts. One of these rumours which credited the Prime Minister with the intention of joining with Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George in a national appeal to workers of all kinds to accept voluntary reductions in wages and salaries was dismissed by Mr. MacDonald yesterday as sheer invention, and it is emphatically denied that the Government contemplate a tax on wages. All that is definitely known is that a conversion loan to reduce the interest on the war loan is to be a part of the Government's plan. The Economy proposa's will, it is believed, create the necessary confidence for undertaking this operation.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

Personnel Of Court Of Enquiry

MR. JUSTICE MURPHY TO PRESIDE

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. T R. Venkatarama Sastri and Mr. Ross Masood will constitute the Court of Enquiry into the Trade dispute between the Railway Administrations on the one side and the All-India Railway Men's Federation on the other side Mr. Justice Murphy will act as Chairman.—A.P.

MR. MONTAGUE NORMAN INDISPOSED

Takes Trip To Canada

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Rugby.—The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Montagu Norman, has been indisposed as a result of the exceptional strain to which he has been subjected during recent months and acting on medical advice, he has gone abroad for rest and chance. He has been assured that a period of complete quiet and entire freedom from work should be sufficient to enable him to resume his full normal duties at the Bank. He left Southamption on Saturday aboard the Canadian Pacific Liner the Duchess of York.—B. O. W.

Third Test Match Re-Postponed

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Rugby.—The ground staff's efforts to put the Old Trafford ground in a condition for beginning the third cricket test match with New Zealand were defeated by further heavy rains last night and this morning, and it is announced that there will be no play to-day.—B. O. W.

Cabinet Sub-Committee Busy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Rugby.—The Cabinet Sub-Committee of five which is considering measures necessary to secure balanced budget met this afternoon for three hours and after an hour's adjournment continued its sitting to study the projects before it. A week of important political events which may lead to early reassembly of parliament began with the return to London this morning of the Prime Minister who travelled by night train from Scotland. With other Ministers Messrs. Showden Henderson, Graham and Thomas, Mr. MacDonald will to-morrow continue preparation of proposals for the consideration of the full Cabinet on Wednesday. On Thursday Ministers are to explain the financial position to the General Council of Trades Union Congress and the Executive of Labour party. They will probably also be in consultation with the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties with regard to Cabinet's plans.—B. O. W.

MUSTER UNDER T. U. BANNER

Lucknow Conference's Appeal To Workers

—:o:—

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE REPUDIATED.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

The Provincial Trade Union Conference sat throughout yesterday morning and evening, and adopted about a dozen resolutions. Several resolutions related to the retrenchment policy of the Railway authorities. This policy was condemned, and an appeal was made to Railway workers to muster strong under the banner of trade unionism and prepare themselves for direct action.

The Conference repudiated the Round Table Conference and declared that the struggle for independence must be carried on. It deplored the split in the Trade Union movement, welcomed the efforts of the Unity Committees of the Trade Union Congress, and expressed itself as in agreement with the platform of unity issued by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

The Conference recommended the amalgamation of different unions in the East Indian Railway, and favoured the addition of a clause to the Trade Union Act of 1926, penalizing officials who directly or indirectly attempted to undermine the development of trade unionism. The Conference ended late in the evening.—A. P.

'HAVE NO MORE FAITH IN OFFICIAL AGREEMENTS."

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union's Advice To Gandhiji

The following is the text of the wire sent by the President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, (Bhopal) to Mahatmaji on 17th instant:—

"You were respectfully warned by wire before entering into an agreement with the Government to take a lesson from the breach of the G. I. P. strikers agreement by the Government. Thousands still starving due to flagrant breach of agreement Kindly have no more faith in official agreements and assurances.

Appointment To Superior Service In State Railways

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Bombay Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. D. Bell, Chief Secretary, sat to-day at the Council Committee Room to select candidates for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial departments of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways. It is understood that out of about fifty candidates four were selected to appear for the competitive examination to be held in Delhi shortly.—A. P.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER CASE

Prosecution Evidence Closed

MAGISTRATE TO PRONOUNCE ORDERS ON 27th AUG.

KHANDWA, Aug. 17.

Hearing in the Punjab Mail Murder Case was resumed to-day before the Railway Magistrate. Witness Kadamkhan, bearer of Lt. Hext, deposed that he was in the service of Lt. Hext for the last six months. The deceased left Bannu for Poona for signal training course on the 14th of last month. He boarded the Punjab Mail at Rawalpindi and changed his compartment at Jhansi. When the train stopped the guard asked him to go to his master. He identified the clothes of the Lieut. Hext which were shown to him. With this prosecution evidence closed.

The Magistrate then examined the three accused Yeshwantsingh, Deonarayan and Dalpat, all of whom said they did not wish to say anything before that court or answer any question asked by it, reserving their statements for sessions court. Magistrate then fixed 27th August for pronouncing orders.—A. P.

WAR ON LITERATURE

Punjab Govt. Prosecrites More Publications

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Judging from the number of books, pamphlets and issues of newspapers proscribed by Government each week, it seems that revolutionary literature is on the increase in the Punjab. This week the following have been proscribed under Section 124 Indian Penal Code: (1) a pamphlet in Urdu entitled Dhan Qurbani (Bravo Sacrifice) published at Lyallpur, (2) a pamphlet in Urdu entitled Azadi Ke Tarane Urf Jazbati Amr (the songs of freedom or sentiments of Amr) published at Lahore.

The Government have proscribed the special Kothala number of the weekly newspaper "Riasti Dunya" dated 17th July under Section 3 of the Indian States Protection Against Disaffection Act of 1922.

Yesterday the office of the "Riasti Dunya" was searched and some copies of the paper were taken.—A.P.

MORE LITERATURE PROSCRIBED

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

The Punjab Government has proscribed following publications under Section 3 of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act 1922:—A poster in English headed "Princes' Welfare League (Communique No. 1)", "An alarm signal to Indian Princes" printed at the Simla Printing Press, Amritsar and published by Mr. M. S. Madan, Secretary, Princes' Welfare League, Amritsar.

The Punjab Government has proscribed the following publication under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code. (1) A booklet in Urdu entitled "Shahidan-I-Watan Urf Kurbani Azam" edited and published by Mr. Nazar Ahmad Hindi and Printed by Pandit Basant Ram at Arjan Press, Amritsar. (2) A leaflet in English entitled "A manifesto to all revolutionary youths purporting to emanate from Basant Kumar, Propaganda Secretary, H. S. R. A., Punjab.—A.P.

CLASH IN D. I KHAN VILLAGE

10 Persons Arrested

PESHAWAR, Aug. 17.

Owing to excited feelings a minor Hindu-Muslim riot is reported to have occurred on Saturday evening at Kulachi village, 38 miles from Dera Ismail Khan, resulting in one Hindu and one Muslim being killed and two Muslims being wounded. One Dharmasala and three Hindu shops were burnt. Peace was restored on the arrival of the police from Dera Ismail Khan.

10 PERSONS ARRESTED.

About 10 Muslim were arrested yesterday in connection with the Dera Ismail Khan riot.

It is understood that a proposal is under the consideration of the Government to grant monetary relief to sufferers in the Dera Ismail Khan riot in the shape of loans totalling Rs. 10,000 carrying interest not exceeding six per cent.—A.P.

VICEROY PRAISES CAWNPORE POLICE

Reply To Municipal Address

"DISPEL MUTUAL DISTRUST AND RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at the Cawnpore Central Station this morning at about 8 a.m. according to the programme.

They were presented with an address by the Chairman, Municipal Board. Her Excellency was ill, and could not attend any of the functions.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following are extracts from Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore:—

You tell me that your activities have recently suffered a most unfortunate setback both on account of the world trade depression which is seriously affecting India along with other countries and also because of the deplorable communal riots which have recently taken place in your midst. I trust you will all work wholeheartedly, dispel this feeling of mutual distrust and restore the spirit of confidence and security that is so essential to the prosperity of an Industrial community. The growth of Cawnpore is an epitome of development in India, where British and Indian enterprise, working hand in hand, have built up prosperous business and provided for the well being of the people.

ONEROUS PROBLEM.

I pray that in the same spirit of willing co-operation the discussions at the Round Table Conference will shortly be resumed and will bring to India constitutional reforms that will fulfil the highest aspirations of all classes of our people. The administration of a City like Cawnpore is a most onerous problem and it is the duty of the people to co-operate and assist those responsible for the watch and ward of life and prosperity.

PRAISE TO POLICE.

The responsibility thrown on the police during the past few months has been very heavy and I gratefully express my appreciation of the way in which they have discharged their duties with a singleness of purpose and unselfish devotion to duty which is beyond all praise. I was particularly pleased to hear of the efforts which you are making to provide adequate educational facilities for the boys and girls of your Municipality, for it is incumbent upon all who are responsible for the education of the youth of this country to see that they are fitted for the part they will be called upon to play in the future of India, when I trust that minor controversis will have disappeared and India will take her place in the world which her numbers and her tradition so rightly merit.

HIS MOTTO.

Let me thank you for the good wishes you have expressed for the success of my Viceroyalty. It shall be my sole endeavour during my term of office to strive to administer with a close understanding of the people's wishes, with a sympathetic feeling for their troubles and with an earnest endeavour to do justice to all without distinction of race or creed. In conclusion, I wish to thank you once again for the very warm welcome which you have extended to my wife and myself to-day. We offer you our warmest wishes for the progress and prosperity of Cawnpore.

PLEA FOR PURITY IN LOCAL SELF-Govt.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE SPEECHES

Need For Compulsory Primary Education

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR, Aug. 17.

The Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards Conference met this morning in the Medical School Buildings at 3 o'clock. Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities, Madras, opening the Conference pleaded for the removal of mutual suspicion and distrust between officials and non-officials in Local Self-Government matters. He examined the recent Act passed by the local Legislature and pointed out some defects which hindered the way of working the new Act. He observed that panchayats looked upon Local and District Boards with suspicion and distrust and attempt should be made to remove this unhappy state of affairs. Finally he appealed for purity in elections and to exercise great care in mercilessly exposing corruption in local self-governing institutions.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

Mr. Kuppuswami Choudary, M.L.C., in welcoming the delegates traced the history of Local Self-Government in the Madras Presidency from the days of Lord Mayo's Government upto the present day. He pleaded that the Local Board Cess collected chiefly from the villagers should be spent only for the benefit of villagers and renters and not for the benefit of towns as it was now. So he felt that towns and municipalities could very well rely on their own resources for their development and that Government need not give any contribution to municipalities out of the Local Boards Cess collected from villagers. He suggested the formation of a standing committee of all the Local Boards and municipalities in Andhra Desa. He then proposed Mr. C. V. S. Narasimharaju for the presidentship.

INTRODUCE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Raju in the course of his address examined the amended Local Boards Acts and pointing out their defects also pleaded for the introduction of compulsory primary education by Local Boards in their areas. He appealed for disinterested public service and purity in Local Board.

After the presidential address the whole Conference converted itself into the Subjects Committee to discuss the draft resolutions.

Davar And Gustav To Be Honoured.

PRIOR TO LATTER'S RETURN TO AUSTRALIA

NEXT SUNDAY'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Under the Presidency of Right Hon. Sir Dinshaw Mulla, a grand performance will be given at the Royal Opera House on Sunday, (23rd inst.) at 10 a.m. in honour of Mr. Gustev Zisvajanic and Mr. Fram J. Davar, the blobe-cyclists, prior to the return of Mr. Gustev to Austria after his famous world-tour extending over seven year. The world cyclists will play the views of a novel and unique nature they have brought with them, on cinema films and magic latern slides. They will also recount their experiences of a wonderful nature. Mr. Gustev in Gujerati and Mr. Davar in English. There will also be chois music and athletic feats to be performed by Parsi ladies and gentlemen of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League, also roller-skating.

The performance is open to all communities. Admission is by tickets which will be reserved at the office of Mr. D. Z. Cama at Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, and at Perry and Co., Grant Road.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

EXCITEMENT DUE TO RUMOURS.

Timely Precautions Check Developments.

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Further details of the Hindu-Muslim clash show that on receipt of information this morning that some Muslims were assaulted by Hindus, batches of Muslims, about 200 strong, many armed with stricks, advanced towards the junction of Daw's Road with Cooum Road. On the other hand the humour that a Hindu Temple in Chintadripet was attacked by Muslims over-night attracted a large number of Hindus to the vicinity.

The situation became menacing but the Commissioner of Police and other officers, with reserve police arrived on the scene and checked further developments. A Hindu advocate, while passing along Harris Bridge, was attacked by Muslims and received serious injuries.—A.P.

Arbitrary Classification Of Horses?

A. C. ARDESHIR NARRATES AN INTERESTING STORY.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

At the meeting of the Race-Horse Owners' Association held on Sunday last, one of the owners requested Mr. A. C. Ardeshir to enlighten the meeting as to what transpired between the deputation and the stewards as regards the Sohail controversy.

In the course of his reply, Mr. Ardeshir is reported to have said that the deputation pointed out to the officials how on three previous occasions, Colonel Chadwick, Veternary Surgeon of Iraq, had certified horses, which were not Arabs, as Arabs.

Mr. Ardeshir narrated a particular incident which provoked great laughter. It appears that a certain horse was certified by Colonel Chadwick as an Arab. All the Arab owners in Iraq protested against this classification, whereupon the owner sold the horse away to another man for Rs. 500. The new owner trained the horst and entered him for a race.

CHADWICK'S OBJECTION.

When the horse came in the paddock, Colonel Chadwick was the first to raise an objection against the horse running among Arabs. The new owner went up to Colonel Chadwick and pointed out that he had purchased the horse on Colonel Chadwick's own certificate. Somehow the matter was settled and the new owner received Rs. 500/- from Colonel Chadwick as Compensation.

He also cited two other instances in which non-Arabs were certified as Arabs.

Mr. Ardeshier pointed out that Sohail was no exception.

Cawnpore Muir Mills Affairs

HINDU AND MUSLIM WORKERS CLASH

4 ARRESTED: POLICE PATROL AFFECTED AREAS.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

The relations between Hindu and Muslim workmen of the Muir Mills have been somewhat strained since the Kashmir Day. When the workers came out, this evening, from the Mills, there was considerable ill-feeling between the two sections, and near the Mall, resulted in stone-throwing between the parties. Dr. Tiwary, Mr. Rameshwar Dayal, Deputy Collector and others immediately intervened to restore quiet. The Collector was telephoned, and Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Seward came with an armed guard. Four arrests were made and the crowds were persuaded to disperse. The affected areas are now being patrolled by the police and the situation is quiet.

Another version is that last Saturday a workman of the Muir Mill cut a 16 neem twig and drops of water from the tree fell on a Mahommedan workman close by. There was an exchange of hot wards and feelings were inflamed resulting in the trouble this evening. The authorities are vigilant, and no outbreak is feared, but feeling are strained.—A. P.

BREACHES ON S. I RAILWAY

The District Traffic Superintendent, Calicut, S. I. Rly., wiring from Chalakudi, on 17th, says:—

Referring to my telegram of yesterday regardng breaches at miles 30/7 to 16 on Shoranur-Cochin Railway, position to-day is the same as yesterday. Transhipment of passengers, parcels mails, and held up perishable goods is being effected. Transhipment at night is impossible. Provided there is no heavy rain, line may be restored for through running by day on 19th instant.—A. P.

Hartal In Peshawar

PESHAWAR Aug 17.

A hartal is being observed in Peshawar City in sympathy with the sentences on the 'Red Shirt" leaders Abdul Chaffoor and Ashaq Shah.—A. P.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF SEPARATION OF SIND

EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE

KARACHI, August 17.

A new University and a Chief Court for separated Sind were recommended and refered to dwindling revenue from ' Excise was made in the course of the evidence before the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee to-day.

Mr. R. B. Milne, Acting Judicial Commissioner, stated that commercial opinion seemed to favour a Chief Court for Sind when separated. The increase of stamp revenue which would result with the opening of the barrage would be accompanied by an increase in criminal work necessitating the appointment of additional Magistrates.

Mr. Moos, Educational Inspector, Sind, said there would be demand for a University of the affiliating and examining type for Sind.

Mr. G. R. G. Shipp, Superintendent, Salt and Excise, observed that because of Government policy of prohibition revenue from excise tended to decrease and the department might not be an asset in the future.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai put in a strong plea against separation, attempting to show by facts and figures that the proposal was financially impracticable.—A. P.

C. P CONGRESS

To Organise Volunteer Corps For Province

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 17.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held last evening with Mr. Abhyanker in the chair, the Committee consisting of Mr. Bhagwandin, Chiturbhujbhai and Mr. Ganpatrao Tikekar was appointed to carry on the work of boycott of foreign cloth and liquor In accordance with the latest instructions of the All-India Congress Committee another committee consisting of three members was also appointed to organise volunteer corps in C. P. and Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale was entrusted with the work of organising women volunteers. Dr. Khare was elected as the member in charge of anti-untouchability campaign.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.